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A GRAND SUCCESS,

BUT A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

The Duty of the People of Atlanta to at Once Make Provision for the Accommodation of Visitors to the Cotton Exposition—Incidents of the Work.

Written for The Constitution.

ATLANTA, March 24.—A few days' trip through the north and east will convince any man that the cotton exhibition to be held here next October will attract an immense crowd of people.

This crowd will not be a better-to-do lot of excursionists, out for a week's frolic, but a number of business men and capitalists, buried with material matters and spying out fresh fields for investment. It is safe to say that Atlanta has never received an audience whose opinions will be so important to her as these—never opened her gates to men who can do so much for her advancement, if they are properly treated and pleased with the outlook.

The most important consideration to which the people of Atlanta can address themselves is the proper entertainment of these people. Without laying the blame anywhere—for I do not think anyone was to blame—I suppose we will all acknowledge that we were unable to give the soldiers and their friends who visited us last fall such cheer as they were entitled to expect, and from this overwhelming inability Atlanta lost much of the credit she would otherwise have had from that splendid visitation. If we allow ourselves to get caught in a similar way with the visitors to the exposition, we will have more than lost the magnificent opportunity it now offers. It is generally agreed that the cause of the trouble before was that we didn't get at it in time. There is time enough now if it is only improved.

The hotels, as they stand at present, are utterly inadequate to the task of furnishing entertainment for the crowd. Mr. Scoville of the Kimball said to me yesterday:

"The Kimball house is now crowded to its utmost capacity. We are forced to turn guests away almost every night. The regular transient business has fairly outgrown the capacity of the hotel. We turned away people last night and the night before."

"Do you think Atlanta needs a new hotel?"

"I only know that the Kimball is inadequate to handle its present business and I do not see how it can take any extra guests. If we had the 150 rooms of the hotel, now unfurnished, put in order, we could in an emergency put several hundred people. I think this addition ought to be made."

Mr. Frank Miller, of the Markham, said to me:

"The Markham is full and has been. We had to turn people away last night and the night before. I do not know now long this will last, but it is getting to be a usual thing with us."

"Does Atlanta need a new hotel?"

"I cannot say as to that. I only tell you what the status is with us."

The Wilson house is reported full constantly, and Mr. Toon says that when he approached Mr. Keith, the proprietor, he said he now had all the guests he could accommodate. The National is making efforts to secure new rooms, and is reported to have done so. It is full, however, and will continue so. Enough has been said to show that the present hotel capacity is inadequate to meet the crowd that will rush into Atlanta during October and November.

What ought to be done under the circumstances is for the people to decide.

If the present hotels are enlarged sufficiently to meet the demand that will probably be better than organizing to build a new hotel. If they are not, I understand steps will be taken to build a new hotel at some distance from the depot. Nothing that the hotels can do however, will remove the obligation resting upon all public spirited citizens to throw open their doors, as far as possible, to the guests of Atlanta during the two months of the exposition.

Nothing can be surer than that a great number are coming that they will be of the very best people of New England and the north; that they will represent an enormous amount of capital, and what is more important, of capital invested in manufactures and looking for additional investment. The impressions made upon the visitors at the cotton exposition and the result of their visit will retard or advance the manufacturing interests of Atlanta more than ten years of natural progress or obstacle could do. We all know that the first step toward making a good impression is to have our guests well entertained and regaled with such cheer that they will be leisurely and quietly observant. This is the humane as well as the business view to take of the matter.

I have discussed the matter as if it were an accomplished fact, upon the reason that I consider it so. Mr. Kimball and the committee will secure $40,000 in New York, in my opinion, including the $9,500 already subscribed by the railroads there. Nothing has been done yet in the way of taking subscriptions, and nothing will be done until about next Tuesday, when everything will be done, in an hour or so that can be done. In the meantime a dozen agencies are quietly working up the various resources so that when the books are opened the work can be done promptly. An auxiliary organization has been made in the cotton exchange, and it is thought the canvassers of the exchange will get a good amount. Mr. John Inman was and is sick, but his influence is felt, and Mr. William T. Inman, who secured Mr. Buford's subscription of $2,500, is doing capital work in his stead. Mr. Tannehill, president of the cotton exchange, and Mr. Morris are also working up the matter in a hearty and are hard at work. A meeting of the friends of the enterprise in New York will be held about Monday and books will be opened the next day. Mr. Kimball is now in Boston, and will be able to report by to morrow pretty definitely what New England will do. It ought certainly to come up with $15,000. After he is through in New York, he will go—probably about next Thursday—to Philadelphia, where he will remain a few days, and where he hopes to get at least $10,000 subscribed. This, with what will be raised in other southern cities than Atlanta, will be more than enough to make the exhibition all that is desired.

Mr. Kimball has been in constant consultation with one class or another of people—all on the subject of the exposition. He has examined the workings of the American institute fairs thoroughly and talked with the superintendent. He has secured a list of all the original and personal prospectuses, tickets, regulations, etc., and is perfecting in his own mind the organizations and plans for the coming exposition. He is having arrangements made for illustrations of the buildings and the grounds for Harpers and Leslie's. Interviews with him have been published in the Herald, Times, Tribune, Graphic and other leading New York papers and the matter fairly presented to all the public. In other words, he is at work doing all that can be done to push the enterprise forward.

The demand for space for exhibitors has surpassed expectation, and it is now believed certain that a larger building than one of 100,000 feet floor space will be needed. Mr. Richmond says that he has not seen a single manufacturer that will not exhibit something here. I understand that one firm will take 2,000 feet. The appointment of Governor Bullock as commissioner to Europe, is happily received throughout the north, where he is very highly esteemed. He will probably go to Europe on the same steamer with the monetary commission, and will bear testimonials that will give him entree into the best circles in Europe. The appointment is a fit one, and will be one of the best hits of the exposition. THE CONSTITUTION will hear promptly of Mr. Kimball's action in New York, Boston and elsewhere.

I cannot close this hurried screed without giving a little thing that I heard of Governor Brown. It is said that in the late democratic caucus, he said that the democratic senators ought to filibuster to the very last against the removal of the democratic officers and stand up to the struggle. Said he:

"The democrats have abandoned fight after fight and position after position until they are in danger of forfeiting public respect and confidence. It is time that we were organizing on one fight and standing by it till we whip it."

Isn't there a good deal of truth in this?

H. W. G.

FEDERAL FACTS.

Virginian Indorsements of Hill—The Georgia Office-Seekers, Etc.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Atlanta is still a point of entry without a surveyor. A nomination will probably be sent in before this letter reaches you. The president has been slow in the matter and the Atlanta merchants have doubtless grown weary of waiting for the privilege of direct importation.

While the present salary of the surveyor is only $1,000 it is certain that it will be increased before long. If Atlanta's imports run to half a million, as the best informed merchants say they will in a year from now, the surveyor will have a snug berth with probably twice the present salary.

Tom Black has found some opposition to confirmation as collector at St. Mary's. Both the Georgia senators are in favor of him, but some of his republican friends are trying to keep him out. The colored statesmen claim the St. Mary's appointment for one of their own race.

——Georgians are discussing the declaration of Mr. Stephens that Ben Hill's Mahone speech was injudicious and unjust. In this opinion Mr. Stephens will not find the sympathy of Georgians here. The report which smart correspondents telegraphed to the effect that Mr. Lamar disapproved of the speech, turns out to be false. Mr. Lamar says the only thing he regrets about it is that he is not its author. The Richmond merchants have taken thousands of copies of the Hill speech to give to their customers with their advertisements printed on the back of the pamphlet.

A Richmond editor after eulogising the speech wrote its author a letter saying, in effect, "I have expressed in my editorial my true feelings about this matter and wish I know to be the feeling of the best people all over this state."

——Governor Brown talks hopefully of the prospects of the present administration. He, like all liberal minded men in the south, is disposed to give it a fair showing and not to condemn it without reason.

——The army of southern office-seekers does not perceptibly decrease. They are in constant labor too, and when rumor has it that some of them is a little ahead of the others, he is at once an Ishmael against whom the hands of all the others are raised.

Without any desire to embarrass either of the three gentlemen I will say that the succession to the Georgia marine ship will go to either Major Smyth, Dr. Gaithell or James Atkins. There are other worthy men applying and at work, but the chances of these three seem to be best.

Judge McKay is in a fair way for the vacant place in the court of claims. Judge Pardee will go through the senate over the political corpse of Judge Billings. They say Stanley Matthews will have trouble again, but his confirmation is almost certain.

——The readjusters are flocking here to get all they can out of their party trade. Mahone's man for sergeant-at-arms of the senate is Harry Riddleberger, a German, who leads the readjusters in the state senate and does some of their best work on the stump. He has also been chosen to make the contest for *Johnston's seat* in the United States senate, which will have to be filled in '83. By that time, however, the readjuster party will be buried.

——Mr. Randall, who has done his graceful work for the Augusta Chronicle in Washington since January, went home last night but will return to the extra session. Yesterday Mr. Stephens gave an elegant dinner to him and his mother, a noble old Maryland lady. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Coleman, of Kentucky, who has written some pretty romances and is now giving her attention to German translations. She tells me that Shakspeare can't be turned into French and would not be appreciated by the French any way. She says, too, that some of the most beautiful German thoughts lose by translation much of their tenderness, one instance being that gem from Jean Paul, "Littlest children are nearest to God as smallest planets are nearest the sun." But how that could be more beautiful, I cannot see.

——Spring has colored the shop windows with rich variety. Every day I see southern merchants hurrying home from New York, where they laid in the biggest stocks they ever bought. Fashions for the spring will be gay and full of novelty. This much I have found out, but into the technical particulars of that cunning science of dress I dare not attempt to drive my unpracticed quill. We may rest in the assurance that women will spend as much money as ever and look so lovely that the man who begrudges them the luxury of beauty in attire, thereby stamps himself a brute.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The president has considered the charges against Collector Andrew Clark, and has determined to retain him in office. The charges were those against Clark's deputies then himself. They were vigorously prosecuted by several parties, some of whom hoped to profit by the collector's removal. The president considered all the evidence, but determined that it would not justify him in removing Clark. As I predicted, the collector is good for another term. He has as strong friends in this administration as he had in the last. This case reminds me that the guerilla style of warfare adopted by the republicans against each other has disgusted the departments. The officials in Washington are tired of reading the long tirades which these gentlemen have seen fit to make on each other. The once sharing canes especially are noted for their discontent and spleen. There are three or four factions among them, each heartily hating the other and all ready to pounce on one who succeeds in gaining executive favor. They have come to look upon the appointing power as a target to be shot at, and most upright members, the country at large will be the gainer by his promotion to another sphere of duty. Resolved, That the thanks of this senate are tendered to President Garfield for the nomination of Senator Robertson, and that we cordially join in a request to the senate of the United States to promptly confirm his nomination. This resolution was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Pitts the clerk was directed to send a copy of the resolution to each senator from this state and to the president.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

MEMPHIS had thirty deaths last week.

CHATTANOOGA is having a new city directory gotten up.

THE shipment of mules is quite lively at Lexington, Ky.

A FINE fruit crop is promised in many sections of Kentucky.

ARKANSAS has over $1,000,000 invested in the cotton seed oil business.

PNEUMONIA is prevailing to an alarming extent in many of the counties of East Tennessee.

SENATOR raising is engaging the attention of many farmers in Washington county, Tennessee.

BUFFALO gnats are already lively and bloodthirsty in the bottoms and swamps of Mississippi.

DURING the last fiscal year 442,957 gallons of whisky were distilled from grain in North Carolina.

MRS. L. R. Blackstone, of Texarkana, recently gave birth to twin girls who were connected like the Siamese twins.

THE marble of East Tennessee, in connection with other mineral interests, is gradually developing into huge proportions.

THE state convention of the Young Men's Christian association of South Carolina, will meet in Newberry April 29th.

THE cotton planters, dealers and manufacturers convention to be held in Memphis in May is attracting much attention.

W. REDDEFORTH, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., on 22 acres of land last year made a profit on tobacco of $2,000 after deducting the erection of three large barns.

A BROWN STUDY

OF THE GORHAM-MAHONE INFAMY.

Senator Brown Attends to the Republican Coalition With the Repudiators and Anti-Debt-Payers—Mr. Stephens's Sympathy With the False Virginian.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Governor Brown made a ten strike by his clear argument in the senate to-day. No speech put the democratic case as clearly as his. He showed that of one hundred thousand office-holders under the government only a few lone individuals were democrats, and then he proved that the majority of the people voted against the republican party. It was a powerful argument against changing the present officers of the senate during the session called simply for executive business as could have been made. Alluding to Mahone, he said that the happy day had come when the republican lion and readjuster lamb lie down together and the little general leads them, and emphasized the humility the republican stalwarts must feel to think that they hold power which may be destroyed by the breath of a confederate brigadier. When Mr. Logan taunted him with being a republican in 1868, he clearly defined the reasons why he had then acted with the republicans, and put Mr. Logan in an embarrassing attitude by showing up his political record. The speech was delivered with Mr. Brown's characteristic coolness, and was so pregnant with sound sense and convincing logic that all who heard it recognized in him a true leader. The democratic senators were highly pleased, and general comment agrees that great things are to be expected of Georgia's new senator. No two men fill more of the public gaze here than Messrs. Hill and Brown. Both have been of signal service to their party recently.

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A reporter visited Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, at his hotel, last night, and after discussing various other topics, broached that of the extra session by asking:

"Will an extra session be called?"

"I believe President Garfield will call an extra session," said Mr. Stephens, "but I cannot see the necessity for so doing, and for one I think it would result in no good. The strongest reason," said the Georgia statesman, "for an extra session is the funding bill. For my part, I am in favor of the passage of a three per cent funding bill, and I hardly think the country will be satisfied with any refunding at a higher rate of interest; but it appears to me that that desirable result can be accomplished at the regular session as well as now."

The reporter then questioned Mr. Stephens in reference to the late discussion between Senators Hill and Mahone. Mr. Stephens was very much disinclined at first to talk upon the subject, but, upon being pressed up by the indefatigable scribe for an expression of opinion, said:

"I think," said Mr. Stephens, "the speech of Mr. Hill, while very able and highly rhetorical, and one of the finest specimens of, impassioned oratory in the parliamentary history, was impolitic, as well as in many respects very unjust."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that Mr. Hill rather transcended the proprieties of senatorial debate in attacking Mr. Mahone?"

"I do not believe," said Mr. Stephens, "that any senator or member of the house has a right to assail the motives of a fellow-member on the floor, unless upon such a matter as his interest in a bill or offense or would justify a motion for expulsion. A senator or member's vote is a matter between himself and his constituents. Moreover, Mr. Hill's assumption that Mr. Mahone was discharged and got into his as an error in fact. He spoke of him as one of the thirty-eight senators elected by democratic constituents, to whom he owed a sort of party allegiance. This, I think, was wrong. He was elected, it is true, as a direct opposition to the nominee of the organized democracy of Virginia, and, therefore, it seems to me, would be unjust to assail him as being unfaithful to a high trust confided in him by a Virginia democratic constituency."

As to Mr. Mahone's course, Mr. Stephens clearly intimated that he was in the right, and would be sustained by his constituents and by the liberal public sentiment of the south generally.

The democratic senators in caucus this morning decided to resist, by all parliamentary means in their power, the adoption of the pending resolution by which the republicans seek to obtain immediate control of the senate offices. It is learned that Senator Davis, of Illinois, intended to side with the republicans in this matter, but during the absence of Senator Edmunds the democrats will still have it in their power to defeat the success of the movement by breaking a quorum.

——Among the nominations sent to the senate to-day was that of M Sedwith to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell a resolution was adopted, calling on the heads of the executive departments for a complete lists of any and all books, and the reports and pamphlets published by their respective departments from March, 1789, to March 4th, 1881.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution for the election of officers of the senate.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said: On a recent occasion I stated the reasons that determined my vote on the organization of the senate, not expecting to satisfy a class of politicians accustomed to party discipline and unable to appreciate free thought and independent action. Fair criticism is always entitled to respect, and the public man who shrinks from it even when harsh, does not deserve forbearance. An attempt has been made to have it appear that the legislature which elected me to the senate contained a republican majority, and that the seats of Illinois on the republican side, was illegally occupied. Both these assumptions are unfounded. The legislature at that time stood as follows, according to the official compilation of the secretary of state: Republicans, senate, 24; house, 67. Democrats, senate, 25; house, 67. Independents, senate, 5; house, 6. It is thus seen that the republicans and democrats were almost equally divided, and that few independents turned the scale. For president, Hayes received 278,252; Tilden, 257,601; Cooper, 17,233 votes. Hayes's clear majority was 2,398 in a poll of over half a million. These figures prove how closely balanced the two parties were in 1876-77. More than ninety per cent of those votes voluntarily cast for me as senator were from democrats without any pledges, conditions or correspondence of any kind whatever. They knew my political antecedents and they also knew that neither the honor which was freely conferred upon me nor any other distinction that could be offered would alter any conviction I had formed, or deflect me from the course of duty as it appeared to my best judgment. Having accepted this generous trust under these circumstances, good faith required me to sustain the organization of the senate as it has rested in the last congress. No principle was involved, but merely the control of the committees and of the offices. I have voted steadily against a change, and I shall continue in that way until the end is reached, and be answerable only to my conscience and to my constituents for this act. The senior senator, Southwick & Co., of New York, left to-day for this city accompanied by detectives of New York.

The C., B. & Q. Road.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for the year ending December 31 last, shows the road earned, from freight, $16,054,196; from passengers, $5,834,209; from mail, express, etc., $903,640; total, $23,492,045. Total expenses and taxes paid were $9,804,493; net earnings, $10,687,552. During the year there has been expended for new tracks, extensions and equipments added, $8,207,899, and the outlook is very promising for increased business.

Kalloch Found Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—After being out 24 hours the jury in the Kalloch case, this afternoon, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with much applause, and the defendant was heartily congratulated by his friends. Mahone was discharged and got into his carriage to go home, an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled him to his house, some three miles distant.

Forgery and Fraud.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 24.—Charles E. Taylor, of Minersville, for several years, been doing Gerrett, clerk to the commissioner of Schuylkill county, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the county out of large sums of money by collecting interest on coupons of county bonds, previously paid and turned over to Taylor for cancellation. Taylor is also charged with forgery.

The Yorktown Centennial.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—The headquarters of the Yorktown centennial association at the Ellett house, on Main street, were opened to-night with imposing ceremonies, embracing a fine military display, participated in by the First Virginia regiment, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and the Richmond Howitzers, a procession of German singing and other societies and speech-making.

General Gordon and His Road.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, March 24.—Ex-United States Senator Gordon in an interview with a Times reporter to-day, said that the Georgia Western railroad, the projected line from Atlanta to the Mississippi river, would positively be built. Hugh J. Jewett, of New York, is interested in the enterprise.

Mutiny on an American Ship.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Queenstown dispatch says: Eighteen of the crew of the ship Orient, from San Francisco, with wheat, have been placed in irons by an order of the United States consul, and sent to Cork, which is navigated by an extra crew. The men refused to work and would not return to duty at the order of the captain or consul.

Curry's End.

DENVER, March 24.—The Tribune's Los Vegas special says that this morning Conductor J. H. Curry, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, was shot and instantly killed by Joseph E. Bught, a saloon keeper. The general impression is that the shooting was uncalled for, and threats of lynching are freely indulged in.

Female Horse Thief.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The Republican's Clinton, Ill., special says, A notorious female horse thief, Lizzie Barton, who has stolen a large number of horses in this county, was sent to the Joliet penitentiary for one year on the charge of arson. She was too young to go to the state prison for horse stealing.

Against Prohibition.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—In the house yesterday a bill to submit to the people the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic drinks in this state was defeated by a vote of 54 to 21, the requisite two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Several of the members were absent.

An Illinois Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Robert Parker, one of the wealthiest farmers of DeWitt county, was arrested at Decatur last night on the charge of adultery with Mrs. Riley, wife of James Riley, who has sued Parker for $10,000 damages. The affair has created an immense sensation.

Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, March 24.—At an abolitionist's ban quet, whereat several senators and deputies, ministers and radicals and West Indian members, were present, speeches were made insisting upon the urgent necessity of abolishing slavery, which is continued in Cuba under another name.

Buried Under a House.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. March 24.—A house, 50 and 52 Railroad avenue, undergoing repairs, fell this morning, killing George Hummel and very seriously injuring Richard Conrad and Charles Hinkle. It required an hour to release the men from the ruins.

Coal Shipments from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The coal shipments today amount to 1,252,000 bushels, of which 964,000 bushels, in thirty boats and seventeen barges, were for Louisville, and 288,000 bushels in twenty-four barges for Cincinnati.

On His Way for Trial.

DENVER, Colorado, March 24.—James Orr, who was arrested here several days ago, charged with counseling the murder of Mrs. Southwick & Co., of New York, left to-day for this city accompanied by detectives of New York.

A Mississippi Failure.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Advices were received here to-day announcing the failure of the firm of Iyle, Harris & Co., general storekeepers of Lauderdale, Miss. No liabilities or assets were given.

Wife-Killer Convicted.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The trial of J. M. Thetson, charged with killing his divorced wife, was concluded to-day, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The Lynn Trunk Tragedy.

BOSTON, March 24.—Dr. Daniel F. Kimball, notorious by his connection with the Lynn trunk tragedy, died in the state prison at Concord last night.

Fatal Mistake.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Mrs. John Humphrey, of Georgetown, Kentucky, died to-night from a dose of croton oil and iodine, taken by mistake for chloral.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

KEENE, N. H., March 24.—Albe, the defaulting treasurer of the Winchester savings bank, has been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

YESTERDAY was another of those dull days for news at the capitol.

THE bond of the tax collector of Berrien county was received yesterday.

NOTICE has been received of four convicts in Savannah, who await a guard to escort them to the convict camps.

THE four pound carp at the department of agriculture is an exceedingly handsome fish and attracts a great deal of attention.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The News from Dahlonega, Dalton, Hawkinsville, Fleming, Aiken, Grantville, Cedartown, Albany, Hartwell, Jesup, Newnan and Other Places.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

HAWKINSVILLE, March 23.—One of the hardest rains ever known in this section fell on Friday night last, preceded by heavy rains on Thursday and Thursday night. That which lasted all of Friday night did much damage in this section. Farms, gardens, streets and everything were terribly washed. The main sewer in town was quite incompetent to carry off the immense quantity of water that fell, and several adjacent gardens were overflowed. The stables of George W. Jordan, Jr., were also filled with water. The cellar under the large building of Messrs. John F. Lewis & Co., embracing the whole area of the building (about 80 by 65 feet) was filled nearly to the first floor. Messrs. Lewis & Co. had stored in their cellar about fifty barrels of syrup, several barrels of whisky, about ten thousand pounds of meat and various other goods, though nearly or quite all these goods were saved with very little damage. The same firm had about one hundred feet in rear of their building a small wooden structure, in which were stored about one hundred and fifty barrels of lime, about ten gross of matches, a large quantity of iron and some other articles. This little structure was in the center of the pond of water, which rose to the line, and about daylight the matches became ignited which soon had the building in flames. This was in close proximity to the extensive wooden stables of Mr. Jordan, and for a short time it was feared the flames would spread; but our excellent fire company were soon on the ground, (though mostly in the water), and quickly extinguished the burning building, nothing being lost except the lime and matches. The fire company with their engine and all citizens then turned their attention to pumping and drawing the water from Lewis's cellar, which was completed early in the afternoon. Pillars were washed from beneath some residences.——The Ocmulgee began on Friday rising at a rapid rate and continued until yesterday, when it seemed to have reached its highest, and began slowly to fall. The river has not been known so full since the Harrison freshet, about 1841, and is thought to have reached as high as that. On Sunday morning fears began to be entertained that the two bridges across the Ocmulgee at this place would give way (the railroad bridge and our county wagon bridge, the latter built a little over a year ago at a heavy expense to the county). The embankment of the wagon bridge on the east side did begin to wash, but was closely watched by our county ordinary, Judge, H. H. Whitfield, night and day, and through his exertions the embankment, and likely the bridge, was saved. Our county owes this officer a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in saving this valuable county property.——On Monday night the railroad authorities became weary for the safety of their bridge, and had all their rolling stock removed to Cochran. I think now the danger is over, and we are grateful to Providence again. Hawkinsville the misfortunes that for three or four days threatened us.—The "Harrison" freshet is generally known here as the "Stout" freshet, from the fact that on the day the river was highest a man by the name of Stout was hung in Hawkinsville. Having been incarcerated at some point east of the Ocmulgee, he was brought on the morning of the execution to the river and by guard showing timidity about crossing in bateaux, Stout entered the boat and calling on his guard to follow, rowed all across and reached the gallows before the hour for the execution expired and was hung.——Our local paper, the Dispatch, has changed hands, and Mr. Green, of this place, is the legal advertising for Dooly county. About three weeks since, at a meeting of the county commissioners for that county, for some cause this patronage was ordered transferred to the Americus Recorder. As Mr. Woods has at least ten subscribers to the Recorder's one in that county, this action has been a mystery to our citizens, as well as those of Dooly. We congratulate Messrs. Woods, however, that the grand jury of Dooly county last week, in session at Vienna, unanimously condemned the action of the commissioners, and I hope Woods will retain the advertising. At any rate he has the consolation of knowing that this is the desire of a very large majority of Dooly's good citizens.

DALTON, March 23.—The marriage of Miss Celeste Comer, a Dalton belle, and granddaughter of ex-Governor Gilmer, of this state, to Mr. B. T. Davis, of Huntington, West Virginia, was a brilliant event in the social annals of north Georgia. The First Presbyterian church had been tastily and artistically decorated. Miss Annie Comer, sister of the bride; Miss Mattie West, of Rome, and Miss Winter, of Huntsville, Alabama; and Messrs. Asa Hagen, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Frank Reynolds and George Hardwick, of Dalton, were attendants. Messrs. J. D. Williamson, W. B. Black, Frank Lewis and D. A. Walker, acted as ushers. Seats in the body of the church were reserved for invited guests to the number of fifty, composing the beauty and chivalry of Dalton. Miss Jennie Winter, of Rome, Ga; Mrs. Clay, of Atlanta; Mr. Adrian Babcock, of Norwich, N. Y.; Mr. Joseph M. Brown, of Atlanta, and Mr. J. N. Mitchell, of Knoxville, Tenn., were among the guests from abroad. Rev. A. W. Gaston officiated, adding much interest to the ceremony by his eloquent and thoughtful remarks upon the sublimity and sanctity of the hour. After the marriage the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, on Chattanooga avenue, and partook of a sumptuous repast, joyously celebrating the nuptials until the "wee sma' hours." The parlors were a marvel in decorative art.

GRIFFIN, March 24.—The funeral of Mrs. James Neal, and her son Clarence, takes place at Macedonia, to-day, the solemn portege having left here this morning about nine o'clock, accompanied by relatives and friends. Mrs. Neal leaves two children, a daughter and a son—both young. Yesterday morning, after Clarence died, I am told that Mrs. Neal made inquiries concerning him of the two children, and they, with a fortitude truly remarkable and touching, could only reply that "Clarence rested well." Not a tear did they shed, that their mother could take as an evidence that anything unusual had taken place. The mother retained her consciousness some six hours after young Neal died, and at three p. m. she, too, quietly passed away.——At a meeting of the Spalding Greys held at their armory Tuesday night, Captain Huger W. Johnstone was elected captain, vice Captain Seaton Grantland resigned,——Edward Carswell lectures here Friday night on temperance.——The ladies of the Baptist church will give a supper at Patterson's hall April 12th, for the purpose of raising funds to repair the church.——Mr. James E. Mitchell, stamp clerk at the post-office, is sick with pneumonia.——The Light Guard will hold their annual prize drill to-morrow night, at the Bailey institute.——Alice Oates and Herndon are billed for April.

CONYERS, March 24.—John M. Zachry had the misfortune to lose his house by fire this morning. Nearly everything was saved except the kitchen furniture. It occurred about 4 o'clock. No insurance. The fire caught in the cook room and was likely caused by a defect in the stove pipe or stove chimney.——The young ladies of the Presbyterian church, will give a supper at Almond's hall Friday night next, and from present indications, they will make a success of it. It is for the purpose of buying a new organ.——Miss Helena Jones, of Norcross, is visting Conyers.——We are pleased to note that Mr. W. F. Swann, who is at Dr. Cowan's, near Forest station, for his health, is much better, and in a fair way to be restored to his health.——Colonel C. T. Zachry is in town to-day, and reports his loss at Peachstone Shoals quite heavy. He says the lands on the river are washed very badly.——Our farmers are very much behind with their farming operations, and with no more rain it will be impossible for them to get up with their work.——There will be about the same amount of guano sold here this season as there was last.

DAHLONEGA, March 22.—On Saturday last Captain John Sage completed the location of the last section, from Auraria to this place, of the line of railroad from Gainesville to Dahlonega. He reports favorable as to grade and cheapness of construction. The distance—a little less than the wagon road—is about 25 miles. The last mile to town will be pretty heavy grade. The Yahoola river takes its rise up at the Blue Ridges, along the foot of Black mountain and Cain creek, five miles west of this, and these streams flow south and empty into the Chestatee river, only two miles apart. Upon a broken plateau of this divide, one mile from Yahoola and two from Chestatee river, and one and one-half from Cain creek, is located Dahlonega, some two hundred feet above these streams, and therefore requires a little skilled engineering to reach it, such as Captain S. is master of.——Mrs. Westcott died on Sunday after many years' affliction with consumption.

BARNESVILLE, March 24.—In my last I mentioned the fact of D. J. Evans's failure. Lest some might infer that some of our substantial merchants are getting into mire, I will state that Mr. Evans came here about a year ago from the country, with very little capital, and attempted to do a big credit business, and, as a matter of course, went under. Our regular established merchants are all right, and Barnesville from stem to stern is worth 100 cents on the dollar.——The farmers say that owing to the recent cold snap the planting of the cotton crop will be delayed. Cotton in this section will be planted about the 20th of April.

JESUP, March 22.—The Jesup house caught on fire last night, during a severe windstorm, in the roof, from a spark escaping from the chimney. The alarm was given and the fire soon extinguished without much damage.——A fourteen-year old son of Edmund Clemons, colored, while experimenting with an old pistol this morning, discharged the contents in his hand. He was brought to Dr. R. F. Lester's office, and the doctor soon extracted the ball, and he went his way rejoicing.

HARTWELL, March 22.—Our spring term of the superior court is now in session.——Yesterday Henry Hill, colored, the murderer of our jailer, Thomas V. Skelton, was tried and convicted. He is to be hung on the 29th of April next. There was a large crowd in attendance and great interest manifested in the trial. The crowd, however, was orderly and well behaved and no disturbances whatever.

ALBANY, March 23.—The river is booming along this morning within a foot or two of its highest water mark, and is still steadily rising. Fears are felt for the safety of the two bridges here. A great deal of fencing has been washed down the river, and it will undoubtedly prove to be a very destructive flood.——A number of your readers here, both in town and country, are gratified at the position taken by THE CONSTITUTION on the money question, and earnestly hope you will continue your efforts in that direction.

CEDARTOWN, March 23.—Yesterday we received the first mail that has been able to reach us since last Wednesday.——We had two freshets here last week which did considerable damage to the property throughout the county. The Cherokee iron works and railroad are the heaviest losers. Trains will be in all probability cross the Etowah river by next Tuesday.

NEWNAN, March 23.—Our population has been recently increased by having two young physicians Dr. T. B. Davis and Dr. H. M. Smith to locate here to practice medicine. I suppose the unusually large number of "little ones," who found their way to our town last winter induced these gentlemen to come to the relief of the older practitioners.

FLEMING, March 22.—The residence of Rev. Mr. Waite, at Dorchester, Liberty county, was entirely destroyed by fire today with all its contents. No particulars as to the origin of the fire or the loss involved by it have as yet been received, nor is it known whether the property was insured or not.

AIKEN, S. C., March 23.—The residence of Mrs. M. A. Chaffee, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning at 7 o'clock. The fire caught from the kitchen chimney. The insurance on the property was $5,000, and the loss about $8,000.

GRANTVILLE, March 23.—I am grieved to chronicle the death of Mr. Bunk Lassetter, who lived a few miles in the country from this place.——Miss Mary Redwine, of Powelsville, and Miss Lillie Leigh, of Palmetto, are in Grantville attending the high school.

What the Papers Say.

Gainesville Southron.

BRASSTOWN, March 15.—This morning our community was stirred with a report of the sudden death of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Green, wife of Mr. T. C. Green, of this place. She arose as usual and aided in the preparation of breakfast, partook of the same, and sat down to dress a little daughter, and fell forward with her head against the burning wood. She was instantly rescued by her husband and other members of the family who were present, but she only breathed twice and the struggle was over, and she was gone to her own home above. Mrs. Green was fifty years of age, had been a dutiful wife twenty eight years, a tender mother of sons and daughters, and a consistent member of the Baptist church twenty seven years. May the soft hand of God dry the flowing tears and heal the bleeding hearts of loved ones left behind to mourn the loss of one so kind.

Sandersville Courier.

On last Monday morning the report was brought to town and soon circulated through the place that Rev. J. D. Maulding and one of his daughters had been drowned. Upon diligent inquiry the report, which saddened the hearts of all who heard it, was found to be too true. The only particulars we could gather were, that Mr. Maulding and his daughter were drowned in attempting to cross Buck Head creek in a buggy last Sunday. The news came to the people of Louisville and community fraught with sadness, for he was well known and highly esteemed throughout this circuit as a former pastor and high toned Christian gentleman. The south Georgia conference has lost one of its most faithful ministerial laborers in the sudden call which has summoned this faithful soldier of the cross from the wearisome scenes of his earthly mission to a blissful home of eternal peace beyond the sombre vail of mortality.

Warrenton Clipper.

A few days ago, a colored man, employed at Major McGregor's saw-mill, went down into the sawdust box, directly under the saw, which was not room enough for him to stand under the saw, and while getting out the sawdust he forgot the danger of straightening up. The saw was going at full tilt as the machinery at that moment was pumping water into the tank. The man raised his head and the saw struck his skull near the nape of his neck, and we may suppose he very naturally pulled backwards which brought the saw right over his head down toward the base of his nose. The teeth cut through the meat all along this curve, but only sent the teeth digging at regular intervals into the skull making indentures the size of the teeth's point, but not deep enough to reach the brain. It was the most remarkable escape, within the knowledge of all we have heard express themselves about it. We suppose the box had been filled sufficiently by the dust to make it so dangerous. If it is in the construction of the saw mill an improvement should be made in the depth.

Talbotton Standard and Register.

The truth is, money is a commodity and is worth what it will bring in the market, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding. We are glad to see some of the papers, notably THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, taking hold of this matter in a sensible way. Such articles constitute one of the most formidable barriers to the progress of the people, and the sooner all these noxious measures are repealed the better for the industries of the country. In times of stringency values are more or less unsettled, the question of credits becomes difficult of management, the factors and supply men, hampered by legal environments, are driven to evade the laws, while the result to the farmers is more disastrous than it would be under the ordinary operations of business. To the usury laws primarily is due the iron-clad nature of the obligations given by the farmers for supplies. Ordinarily it would be cheaper for the planter to borrow money at from one to two per cent per month than to be subjected through their necessities to pay the current rates for supplies. The law is mischievous in its workings and detrimental to the best interests of the merchant and farmer. The next legislature should look into the matter and remove every barrier to the free and unammeled exercise of the right of contract between the people.

Methodist Advocate.

We have received from Mr. George I. Seney a note that should make some people ashamed. We are ashamed for them. Mr. Seney, gentleman that he is, wants them to understand that he does not lack "courtesy," because he does not answer a bushel of begging letters. We feel the more free to publish this note, as our visit to New York early in February, at the time Mr. Seney gave $10,000 to Emory college, was entirely on private business. We called at Mr. Seney's office by invitation, not knowing his purpose and without one word from us on the subject. He heard incidentally and from another of our presence in New York, and on his own motion and unsolicited, politely invited a visit to his office. He brought up the subject of Emory college and proposed to help it. We asked money of no man north of Georgia.

Mr. Seney will pardon us for saying that we accidentally found out while in New York, that one beggar had written to him, asking him "to send his daughter a gold watch!" Another, and more ambitious, wanted a "piano for his daughter!" This sort of persecution has as little common sense as decency. Here is Mr. Seney's note:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1881.—My Dear Doctor Haygood: Can you help me? Such an avalanche of letters, begging for aid, pours in upon me that I am overwhelmed. It is simply impossible for me to investigate one tenth of the applications. Good people from all over the south are importuning that I shall remove debts on churches and parsonages, and

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Entered at second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 25, 1881.

VENNOR, reasoning from known facts, predicts a sickly season. The authorities of Atlanta should read Vennor carefully, and go out to the streets and alleys committed to their care, prepared to act.

THE World's fair of 1883 has secured the first million of dollars, and has also secured General Grant's resignation as president—two fine pieces of good fortune. While the project was the tail of the third-term kite it failed to secure public approbation, but now that a practical and efficient man is to be placed at the head of it, it will undoubtedly be supported by the best men of the great city. General Grant's name was thoroughly tried, and the experiment was a flat failure. The new president should be a man who is not afflicted with the presidential fever.

THE New York nominations of the past few days considered together show that Boss Conkling is holding his own, but is not crushing out his opponents. He has secured the larger share of their appointments, but his wishes have not been regarded in filling other and more valuable places. The president is trying to please all factions of the party in New York, and Mr. Conkling seems to be satisfied with a part instead of the whole. He is roosting lower than he did when he proposed to control all or none. Experience has, perhaps, made him more tractable; but if he is not very vigilant, Mr. Blaine will yet secure the lion's share of patronage in New York for his own numerous followers.

A QUORUM of the senate is 39. That number must be present in order to transact any business. That number must vote in order to pass any resolution. Judge Davis has decided to vote with the republicans in the matter of senate officers, and he together with Mr. Mahone would give the republicans just 39, if all of their men were in their seats. Mr. Edmunds is in South Carolina in very poor health, and three other republican senators are paired. The democrats can therefore by simply withholding their votes prevent Mahone & Co. from putting their selections into office. There is no reason why the change should be made until December. The public business will not suffer if no change at all is made in the senate offices, and we hope the democrats will continue to explain to the new coalition that they are in altogether too great a hurry.

THE burning of the Italian opera-house at Nice, and the loss of life attendant upon it, is another illustration of the insecurity of places of amusement when crowded with people. It does not appear that the doomed house was crowded in all its parts, for the curtain had just been drawn up, and many had not reached the house who had bought seats. It is not known that the building was improperly constructed or poorly provided with means of extinguishing a fire. Nice is a little seaport on the Mediterranean in the southeast corner of France. It is a summer resort, especially for English people. Thousands of wealthy people go there, and the probability is the opera-house was well constructed. The disaster should serve to remind all who are interested in places of amusement that too great care cannot be taken to prevent fire, or to provide all possible means of exit.

Mr. Gladstone and the Boers.

The full test of the arrangement concluded by Sir Evelyn Wood and Commander Joubert has not been and probably will not be published; but enough is known of its nature to justify the statement that in all domestic matters the Boers have won independence, and that in all foreign matters and in relation to the other portions of South Africa and especially in relation to the neighboring tribes, they must accept the policy of England expressed through a British resident. The Boers would doubtless prefer complete independence; but when the fact that they live in the interior, surrounded by British provinces or savage tribes, is taken into consideration, the new arrangement will doubtless appear satisfactory. It will give the Boers assurance of peace and safety, and will not hinder the development of South Africa under English auspices.

The new treaty is a great victory for Mr. Gladstone. In his Mid-Lothian campaign that will long live in English history, he pledged himself to just such a course in Transvaal matters as he has since pursued. He then denounced the acquisition of the country as a crime, and at the first good opportunity he rendered the Boers justice without, however, lessening the power of England. The Boers will now retire from Laing's Nek, and the details of the settlement will be adjusted by a commission. President Brand, who has governed the Orange Free State with consummate ability eighteen years, is freely accorded part of the honors of this wise and happy result, but after all the chief credit will fall where it belongs, to the statesman who governs England.

If life and health are granted the great liberal leader, he will soon bring England out of the financial depths and hopeless tangle into which Jingoism had plunged her. He has settled the Transvaal matter; an Ashantee war has been warded off; the occupation of Candahar is to be handed over in a short time to a friendly ameer, and then alone remain the Irish and the Greek boundary questions. When these are satisfactorily settled the worst of the blunders of the Beaconsfield administration will be rectified; and the great leader will then have an opportunity to turn his chief attention to reforms that are needed in various parts of the empire, but nowhere more urgently than in England itself. The land bill that he proposes to present before the Easter recess will doubtless show how much broader and better his plans are than were those of the minister who was content to tackle the vanity of the nation regardless of consequences—of the man who stayed in power just long enough to start a series of political pyrotechnics, but who was kicked out when the people discovered how costly, how ruinous and what a fizzle they were to be. The new rule must necessarily be as good for England as for Ireland, and in the light of the Transvaal settlement, it is scarcely probable that Mr. Gladstone will disappoint the English-speaking world in its terms.

The Corruptions of a Great Monopoly.

We have already made brief allusions to a remarkable article in the Atlantic Monthly for March from the pen of Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune. This article is entitled "Story of a Great Monopoly," and is a history of the origin and success of the most powerful organization ever devised by corruption, shrewdness and capital. The facts which Mr. Lloyd gives are so impressive and suggestive—of so much importance, and so pertinent to the discussion of the railroad problem, that a brief editorial summary of the article will be of interest.

The great monopoly, the history of which Mr. Lloyd gives, is known as the Standard oil company. This powerful company controls every gallon of kerosene oil that is sold or used in this country and every gallon that is exported abroad. The monopoly begun in the early years of the civil war in a partnership between Samuel Andrews and John Rockefeller, in Cleveland, Ohio, men who were comparatively poor when they entered upon this business. Rockefeller had been a book-keeper in an interior town in Ohio, and Andrews was so poor that his wife took in sewing. At present, the nominal capital of the Standard oil company is $3,500,000, but really much more on which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dollars profits. It has drawn its check for $1,000,000 to suppress a rival. It buys thirty to forty thousand barrels of crude oil a day at prices fixed by itself, and makes special contracts with the railroads for the transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The Standard produces only one-fiftieth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine-tenths. There is not to-day a merchant dealing in kerosene in the southern states whose prices are not fixed for him by the Standard. The prices are so graded that a merchant in one city cannot export to another, and this applies to New England and the west as well as to the south. The corporation has driven into bankruptcy or out of business, or into union with itself, all the petroleum refineries of the country except five in New York and a few of little consequence in western Pennsylvania. Rockefeller is supposed to have an income equal to that of Vanderbilt, while Andrews, his former partner, retired years ago worth millions.

Except in part, nobody knows just who the Standard oil company are, nor their relations to the railroads whose officers they control. The Standard men refused to testify before the supreme court of Pennsylvania and a committee of congress. The tradsactions of the Standard company are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description thereof, lest their testimony be used to convict them of crime. To the great business capacity of the managers of the Standard was added genius for conspiring with the railroads. They killed their rivals by getting the great trunk lines to refuse to give them transportation. Rockefeller dictated to Commodore Vanderbilt, and practically owned the wishy-washy William as long as the latter was actively engaged in managing the lines he inherited from his father; and, as Mr. Lloyd keenly remarks, the Standard has done everything with the Pennsylvania legislature except refine it. A contract is in print by which the Pennsylvania railroad agreed with the Standard, under the name of the South improvement company, to double the freights on oil to everybody, but to repay the Standard one dollar for every barrel of oil it shipped, and one dollar for every barrel any of its competitors shipped. This contract was produced in congress, and was stigmatized by Representative Conger as "the most damnable "and startling evidence yet produced of "the possibility of railroad monopoly." Ostensibly this contract was given up, in deference to the whirlwind of indignation it excited. But Rockefeller, the manager of the Standard, was a man who could learn from defeat. He made no more telltale contracts that could be printed. He effected secret arrangements with the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Atlantic and Great Western. What influences he used to make the railroad managers pliable may probably be guessed from the fact that one quarter of the stock of the Acme oil company, a partner in the Standard combination, on which heavy monthly dividends are paid, is owned by persons whose names Rockefeller would never reveal, which Mr. Archbold, the president of the company, said under oath he had not been told, and which the supreme court of Pennsylvania has not yet been able to find out. The Standard succeeded in getting from Mr. Vanderbilt free transportation for its crude oil from the wells in Pennsylvania, one hundred and fifty miles to the refineries at Cleveland and back. This, Mr. Lloyd says, stamped out competing refineries at Pittsburg and created much of the raw material of the riots of July, 1877. Vanderbilt has paid back to the Standard in rebates millions of dollars, a system which has enabled it to crush its rivals. He united with the Erie in a war to make the Pennsylvania railroad sell to the Standard its refineries and pipe-lines through which the oil was carried from the wells to the railroads. This accomplished, he joined the Erie and the Pennsylvania in an attack on the Baltimore and Ohio for a like purpose. When Mr. Vanderbilt was questioned in regard to his infamous discriminations in favor of the Standard by Mr. Simon Steare, of the New York committee, his answers to 116 out of 249 questions were, "I don't know," "I forget," "I don't remember." The New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Erie railroads and their connections lost between January and October, 1879, about $13,000,000 of freight earnings they would have had but for their alliance with the Standard. The latest annual report of the Reading company gives a great deal of space to these heavy losses. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad called the attention of the other trunk line presidents to its statements. They could not, he said, fail to embarrass the railroads before congress, and to do them "most serious "damage," before the bar of public opinion. He appealed to the trunk line presidents at their meeting on January 21, 1880, to reform "the wasteful and absurd rates on oil," which virtually for the Standard amounted to free transportation. His appeal was without effect. The presidents decided at that meeting not to alter their rates. The rebates given the Standard extend to nearly every state in the union. These rebates are about equal to the average value of the oil at the wells. The railroads of the United States virtually give the Standard its raw material free. The western railroads favor the Standard in the same way that the eastern ones do.

The oil producers and refiners whom the Standard was robbing with and without forms of law, fought, as Mr. Lloyd shows, with every weapon they could command. The struggle has been going on continuously for nine years. All that men could do who were fighting for self-preservation was done. They caused to be introduced into congress the first original bill to regulate railroads in interstate commerce. The outrages done by the roads and the Standard were proved before an investigating committee of congress, but congress did nothing. The legislature of Pennsylvania was besought to pass laws to enforce the constitutional provision for equal rights on the railroads of the state, but the money of the Standard was more powerful than the petition of business men who asked only for a fair chance. Numbers of suits were brought, by individuals and nominally by the state, but by the harmonious efforts of the governor, the attorney general, the courts, and the defendants they were prevented from coming to any conclusion. Indictments for criminal conspiracy were found by a grand jury, but when Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, in due course of law, was called upon to issue requisitions for the extradition of the two Rockefellers and their accomplices, he refused to do so. Worst failure of all, the supreme court of Pennsylvania stayed the trial of the most important of the cases in progress in a lower court, and so brought the legal proceedings against the Standard and the railroads to an end, in striking agreement with the prediction of one of the defendants that "the case would never "be tried." In short, the plunderers found that the courts, the governor, and the legislature of their state, and the congress of the United States were the tools of the plunderers, and were forced to compromise. This compromise, signed February 5, 1880, was a victory in forcing a pledge from the Standard and the railroads of the abandonment of the worst of their practices, but there lies in it, as in most compromises, a germ of disaster. It permits the Standard to receive any rebate the railroads have a right to grant, and allows the railroads to give rebates to large shippers, of whom there is but one—the Standard. This is the relative position of the parties to-day.

Mr. Lloyd's admirable article covers more than sixteen pages of the Atlantic Monthly, and no synopsis of reasonable length can do justice to the wonderful array of corruption statistics which he presents. It is an article well calculated to arrest the attention of the public just at this time. It shows that the managers of the richest and most powerful railroad corporations can be made subservient to a corruption fund delicately adjusted and judiciously employed. But for the collusion of railroad managers such as Scott, Jewett and Vanderbilt, there would have been no such monopoly as the Standard. But for the discriminations and corruptions of traffic which these managers permitted—nay, in which they were partners—hundreds and thousands of men who have been bankrupted and driven out of business would now be thriving, and the people of the whole country would not now be paying an enormous tax upon the kerosene they use. The trouble is with the railroads. The whole difficulty lies in the fact that at present these corporations are practically irresponsible so far as the public is concerned. There is but one remedy and that is government control. Either the government must control the corporations, or the corporations will control both the government and people.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE evidently behaved himself while in England, for he returned home with the idea that a sheriff's officer—an executioner—was a hangman, and he printed his belief in the Atlantic Monthly.

OF republican editors, Gorham seems to be the shrewdest. He has a proxy on the floor of the senate.

EVEN the most venomous of the republican organs are astonished at the rush of office-seekers to Washington. During the late campaign, one of the arguments of these same organs was to the effect that democratic success would be attended by a rush for office. We venture to say that the present republican rush could not be improved upon.

Z. L. WHITE says the republican party is regenerated. Well, we should giggle, Mahone did it.

THE Elmira Free Press says that General Joe Johnston "will settle permanently in "Washington, vote the republican ticket "as often as possible, and wear white house "bouquets in token of his redemption." It is probable that the most of this will happen when Mr. Garfield becomes a democrat.

MATTERS begin to look very dark for Mr. Conkling. He is very far from being the prima donna of the new administration.

OLIVE LOGAN is in favor of pedestrian exercise. We judge that Olive would shine at the southern festivals known as cake-walks.

IF this thing continues, the late Reuben Fenton will seize Bristow by his illy white hand and lead him out before the footlights.

THE new czar will not allow his children to play with glass marbles. Now, in free America, a boy will give seven white allies and a chromo for one glass marble and brag about the transaction.

SAM WILKESON is on deck again. With all his prejudice, he is proud of Mr. Beecher as a genuine weeper.

IT is said that Wendell Phillips is as proud of the assassination of the czar as if he had committed the deed himself. Mr. Phillips was born with the ku-klux instinct abnormally developed.

THERE is one comfort. Secretary Hunt can make use of our gaudy navy to go fishing next summer, provided the bait is sent overland.

ADAM BADEAU is to be sent to Denmark. We judge from this that if Denmark had criticised the American hog there would have been war.

THE Augusta manipulators of railroad stock are too bold. Boldness in a matter of this kind sometimes amounts to awkwardness.

IN GENERAL.

—Fashion in Paris has abandoned Worth, and is now led by Dusuzeau.

—The rulers of the Adventists in Michigan have forbidden life insurance.

—In some parts of the country it is fashionable to pay wedding fees in dried apples. This is a currency that swells.

—The vice president's deciding vote will be stuffed, framed and exhibited in circus processions four years from now.

—Senator Butler says the republicans, having embraced Mahone, have effectually spiked their "confederate brigadier" gun.

—Of the 600,000 white people in South Africa about 400,000 are of Dutch descent and do not take kindly to the arbitrary rule to which they are subjected by the British government.

—It is a singular coincidence that the famous Italian discoverers of America came to the new world under foreign flags, and that all Americans to-day go to Europe under foreign flags.

—The favorite girls in Washington have big, brown eyes and large mouths. As the latter qualification enables them to eat ice cream with a coal shovel, it promises to be an expensive summer for unmarried government clerks.

—Women are such inconstant creatures! We heard a young lady remark—rather inelegantly, it must be confessed—that she hated "that Biggs fellow, he is such a soft cake!" Well, in less than three months she took the cake.—Boston Transcript.

—Mr. Gladstone, says Labouchere in the London Truth, now wears a black skull cap in the house of commons. This somewhat ages him, but, I think, improves his appearance. I am afraid, however, that his recent accident greatly shook him, for his voice does not seem to me so strong as it was.

—The Austrian empress is said never to resent the inquiries of reporters provided they confine their queries to her outdoor pursuits. She was so pleased with the notes concerning her hunting exploits published by one of the guild that she sent him a dressing case embossed in silver.

—Buckmount forest, the most extensive forest in Scotland, including over 80,000 acres, is in the market to let for the coming season. It is to be let at £1,000 for the season. Lord Middleton's forest of Applecross, in west Ross-shire, is also to let; it extends over 60,000 acres, the rent being about £3,500.

—Lord George Campbell, the younger brother of the marquis of Lorne, who is now in Washington, is mentioned as the handsomest young Briton who has touched these shores in a long time. He has a smooth, classical countenance, a lofty forehead and a steady bearing, and he calmly scrutinizes surrounding objects through a glass held before his right eye.

—The late Lord William Lennox is said to have been the last survivor of those who witnessed the exciting scene at the duchess of Richmond's ball at Brussels. Lord William's father, then duke of Richmond, was asked by Wellington for a map, and took him into an outer room to show him one. There the great captain, after studying it some moments, made a sudden mark with his thumb nail, saying, "I shall fight him there!" The map with the mark has, of course, been reverently preserved.

—Senator Mahone was asked the other day how he liked the senate. "Oh!" said he, "if to-day is a fair specimen of senatorial life it is going to be very stupid for me. Why, for two hours a half dozen of them kept jumping up, jabbering away at one another, and for the life of me I could not understand what they were driving at or of what interest or order it was. One fellow, with a bellowing sort of a voice and a head very flat at the back, kept raying the same thing over and over again, repeating himself at least fifty times. It was really worse than a gathering of old women at a church meeting."

—London, a clever American, remarked the other day, has now become the smart capital of Europe. When the second empire fell with a crash, the Paris which had been the delight of Europe during twenty years suddenly ceased to exist. Notwithstanding the title selected by the correspondent of an English newspaper for a series of letters, Paris is not herself again. Her old beauty, bustle and prosperity may have returned to her. She may still be the great holiday city of the western world. But she has lost that cachet of smartness which belonged to her when Louis Napoleon lived at the Tuileries. London is, in the system of European civilization, not all that Paris was, but a great deal of what Paris was. This is what the London World says about it.

—Garston, the English town which has suddenly come into prominence as a prospective rival of Liverpool in the cotton trade, is situated on the Mersey, at a rail road junction. Although the whole township contains only 7,840 people, the town already boasts of docks and manufactures It is only five miles southeast of Liverpool. The latter city has not yet given any evidence of alarm, nor has it yet reduced its excessive port charges, which are the cause of the proposed defection of the cotton trade to Garston. Perhaps these things will come in time. One cotton cargo has already been unloaded at the last-named place, with satisfactory results, and others will follow, especially since Garston has been so warmly recommended by the Bolton spinners.

The Cotton Exposition.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

The "Metropolis" will go on her world's fair, but little Atlanta goes right ahead making arrangements for her big cotton show. After all its vicissitudes, cotton is royal game, if not royalty itself.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The people of Georgia are certainly too intelligent to require being told that the importance of this exhibition does not simply concern Atlanta or Georgia, either, for that matter. It marks the growth of a new era which is beginning to dawn upon the whole south, an era of prosperity, an era of material development such as not even the visionaries of the past dispensation ever dared to dream of. Georgia may well lead out on the highway towards these glorious results, and Atlanta may fitly enough stand in the van of the advancing columns. And so we think the exposition will not simply be successfully inaugurated; it will grow in all its features and through all its stages to a consummation that will gladden the hearts of its projectors. This is our confident belief.

Louisville Post.

The cotton exposition, which will be held in Atlanta next October, is perhaps the most important industrial event that has ever taken place in the south. The discouragements which first beset the path of its projectors have not only vanished, but the success of the enterprise is certain. It works a new era in the cotton country. It means that the industries which have made Old and New England rich, will hereafter be more and more the means of wealth and employment in the south. Capital and immigration will follow this change of conditions, and before many years the south will manufacture cotton goods for the world. The exposition will embrace everything in the way of cotton machinery and altogether will most instructive and entertaining. There has never been any exposition of the kind before.

Philadelphia Record.

The cotton exhibition to be held at Atlanta in October next, will doubtless prove the most important industrial exposition of the year. All the improved machinery devised to facilitate the planting of cotton and its preparation for market in the original bale, as well as the processes of manufacture afterward, will be subject to inspection. The cotton lords of Manchester, as well as New England manufacturers and southern planters, will take this opportunity of learning their business from an improved standpoint. Cotton seed from Bombay, Egypt, the Fiji islands, Brazil and elsewhere will be planted, so that it can be seen growing beside native variety. The best results may be anticipated, and we hope manufacturers in Philadelphia may find their interest in taking an active part in an enterprise having such important relations to the trade of the country.

Springfield Republican.

Atlanta, Georgia, has taken hold of her proposed cotton exposition next fall with a vim that promises to make it the most important industrial display that the south has ever had. The exposition is in some sense a new departure. It is more like the push and advertising tact of the manufacturing north, than the easy-going habits of the old southern planter, and nowhere in the whole section could the enterprise find so wide awake and appreciative a community as in Atlanta. She has subscribed to put up the necessary buildings and has just appointed agents to work the thing up at home and abroad. Colonel Thomas Hardeman, of Macon, will stir up the sluggish boards of trade in southern cities; H. I. Kimball and S. M. Inman are given the northern field, where Edward Atkinson, in some respects the originator of the exposition, has already given it influential support, and ex-Governor Bullock, whose business success has atoned for his old political reputation, will visit Europe, and especially the cotton mill districts of England. The results of this careful preparation will inevitably be rich, both in the thoroughness and extent of the exhibits, covering all the machinery used in handling cotton from the field to the loom, and particularly in giving a new impetus to the use of machinery at the south, where the planter has been slower to adopt new improvements than the western farmer.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

There is a very gratifying degree of interest throughout the south manifested in connection with the coming cotton exposition at Atlanta, the prime mover in which is Mr. Edward Atkinson of this city. The plans of the building drawn under the personal supervision of Mr. Atkinson have been accepted and the location decided upon. The building will represent a model cotton factory, which after the exhibition will be bought by a cotton factory company.

The subscriptions are coming in generously. Atlanta having already subscribed nearly all allotted to her. It is said that General Sherman will lead the northern subscription lists with $2,000, he having a weak spot in his heart for Atlanta since he visited it in 1864. One of the proposed schemes is to have President Brown, of the exposition, appear in a suit of clothes on the second night of the exposition, the cotton in which was growing in the field the day before, the picking, ginning, spinning and weaving to be done before a committee.

A cotton field, illustrating the various methods of cotton culture will be part of the exposition scheme. One of the most important inventions to be displayed that is new is a machine for picking cotton. It has been considered impossible to furnish a substitute for human labor in picking cotton, but the new machine is indorsed as practicable by leading authorities in the Mississippi valley. The cotton stalks are pulled up, bu ched and fed into the machine. It is claimed that pulling up the stalk before the bolls are picked improves the quality of the cotton.

It is clear that the cotton exposition will be a most notable one, of new inventions for the culture and handling of our great staple.

What Filth Has Done in New York.

New York Tribune.

The city must be cleaned. If we need new laws we must have them. Failing other remedies the legislature must be appealed to.

New York Graphic.

Diphtheria, pneumonia, small-pox—all are among us in their most virulent form, and if the dirt, which is their chief nurse, is not cleared away, they will be worse.

New York Sun.

It is a fact that in certain districts of the city the mortality among the young is alarming, and that this remarkable increase of the death rate is almost wholly due to the condition of the streets. Physicians, with scarcely an exception, will testify to the truth of this statement.

New York Times.

Is it any wonder that the hospitals are full, that the death rate is alarming, that small-pox is spreading, that alarm prevails as to what the summer will bring forth? Of course people must get sick and die at an appalling rate under such circumstances even in the best of seasons. And what is the mortality to be when summer sets free all poison-ous exhalations of the filth by which they are surrounded?

New York Herald.

Out of sight of the immediate great centers of activity and commerce there are whole regions of the city where neither pick nor shovel has touched the street since the winter came on, and where the average depth of the accumulations is not less than three feet. Our reporters regularly chronicle these cases, and any citizen may, by a ramble in any tenement district, satisfy himself that the descriptions are not exaggerated. If any one wants to enjoy a fragrant promenade let him start in Baxter street at new Canal and go southward to the end of that populous and flourishing thoroughfare, and if he is not sufficiently horrified by what he sees and smells he can find at remoter points even more startling sights and odors. But even that will give him an indication of what is to be found within a mile of the city hall.

Did Not Appreciate the Advice.

Carlyle's Reminiscences.

I had ridden to Edinburg, there to consult a doctor, having at last reduced my perplexities to a single question: Is this disease curable by medicine or is it chronic, incurable except by regimen, if even so? This question I earnestly put; got response, "It is all tobacco, sir; give up tobacco." Gave it instantly and strictly up. Found, after long months, that I might as well have ridden sixty miles in the opposite direction and poured my sorrows into the long, hairy ear of the first jackass I came upon as into this select medical man's, whose name I will not mention.

Tom Scott's Generosity.

New York Times

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has just distributed $140,000 among Philadelphia institutions, the Episcopal hospital receiving $20,000, the Orthopedic hospital $30,000, Jefferson medical college $50,000, and the university of Pennsylvania for the mathematical professorship, $60 000. It is also stated that in a few days he will give $50,000 to an educational institution in the south.

For Hourly Reading.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Those who think the Cincinnati Southern railway is now and always will be an unimportant factor in the railway system of the south are requested to post the following from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in a conspicuous place where they can see it every hour of the day: "The southern system of rails ads will not take shape until the policy of Cincinnati's great line is definitely known."

Republicans Opposing the Negroes.

Savannah News.

All the plans and ideas for preventing the progress of the negroes seem to come, just at present, from the republican side of the house. It was a republican paper which proposed, some years ago, to diminish the power of the south by disfranchising the negroes; it is a republican leader who proposes to take from them the educational advantages the southern states offer.

A Dolorous Rhyme.

New York Evening Express.

It is announced that Sara Bernhardt is to write her impressions of America in rhyme. The first stanza will perhaps ripple forth in rhythmic melody in this shape:

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A Ball Movement Merely.

Augusta Evening News.

It is now believed in some well-informed circles that the present lease rumors concerning the Georgia and Central roads are stock jobbing reports, started for a margin more or less wide, and it is not at all improbable that somebody is going to get hurt before things settle down.

France and the United States.

New York Star.

France is offered thirty times the money it needs at 3 per cent interest, and could evidently have placed its loan at a figure much nearer to par. The republicans force the United States to go on paying 6 per cent for money which we do not need.

He Must Answer for Himself.

Cincinnati Gazette.

An account of President Garfield's daily routine says that between 3 and 4 he reads the New York dailies. How can he have any head for work after so muddling and diluting his brain?

Gambetta and Blaine.

New York Star.

Gambetta says that his motto is, "I can wait." This is one of the differences between Gambetta and Blaine, whose motto is, "I cannot wait longer than 1884 for that nomination."

The National Colors in Paris.

Cleveland Herald.

Mr. Thurman might run stripes of white and blue along his bandana, so that when it receives the inevitable flourish in the Paris conference the national colors of America will be displayed.

True Democracy.

St. Louis Republican.

If democracy must be divided into Bourbonism and Mahoneism, give us Bourbonism. The truth is, however, true democracy is neither Bourbon nor Mahone.

The Age of the Schoolmaster.

Council Bluff Nonpareil.

The schoolmaster is abroad no longer. One of him is now in the white house, two of him are in the cabinet and another has just been appointed senator from Iowa.

The Republicans Confident.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

The indications are that in 1884 the south will not be solid.

Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Journal.

—Mr. George F. W. Willey, the widely-known teacher here, in response to an inquiry by our reporter concerning St. Jacobs Oil, said: With great pleasure I bear testimony to the peculiar healing properties of St. Jacobs Oil, in rheumatic pains. Having been a sufferer with this distressing malady for years, I do say, that the curative effects of the St. Jacobs Oil in my case surpassed those of any other rheumatic remedy, many of which I had been forced to use.

—Bunchiness is the leading characteristic in the novelties for spring wraps.

"Am delighted with it. I have no confidence in the colorless extracts. A pure article was greatly needed," says Dr. J. J. YOULIN, president Jersey City, (New Jersey) board of health and vital statistics, of the Liebig Co.'s Lemicated Extract of Witch Hazel. Cures Painful Periods, Leucorrhœa, Female Weakness, Exhausting Flows, Sore Breasts, and quickly relieves pains of any kind. Beware of Counterfeits. Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes.

mar25 d1w fri sun wed&wk1t

—Edison has got $100,000 for his telephone from Europe.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic

Has received highest medals at Principal Expositions, and is indorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty here and abroad as the standard Tonic. Beware of worthless imitations.

mar23 d1w fri,sun,wed&wk1t

—General Joseph Lane is critically ill at his home in Roseburg, Oregon.

—Hub Punch as a beverage, whether cold or hot, is just the thing. No "night cap" after exposure to cold is more beneficial, and to sleepless, tired or discomforted persons it is soothing and refreshing. Sold by all Grocers. Druggists and Wine Merchants at $1 25 a bottle. Trade supplied at manufacturers prices by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

—A Pacific slope man smiles contemptuously when some one says "Nee-vah-day," and then mutters "Nee-vah-deh."

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

mar20 d3t sun wed fri&wk1t

—The old mace of the Irish parliament is still in existence, together with the old chair, and is in the possession of Lord Massareene. The chair is kept in Antrim castle, and the mace in the vaults of the Antrim branch of the bank of Ulster. The Irish house of lords, in the building now used as the bank of Ireland at Dublin, remains in its original condition. So that Ireland has something towards home rule

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

acts as a brain and nerve food. It is not a quack medicine, but is prepared according to the directions of the well known Prof. E. N. Horsford.

—DeLesseps's late report shows that there are no less than 102,230 persons holding shares in his Panama canal scheme, four-fifths of whom own less than five shares each. Of these 16,000 are women. The large shareholders are few in number, only thirty persons having over 500 shares each.

If any Reader

feels tired, has a severe headache or loss of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

mar15—d2w sun wed fri and w2w 2dp

—An odd looking car has been run over the Erie railroad recently. The top of the car was covered with windmills and revolving cups, so that it looked like the roof of a signal service station. The object was to test the pressure of the atmosphere on cars going at different rates of speed, so as to determine of what shape to make the front of the cars in order best to resist this pressure, which is very great.

—Ten years of experience has firmly rooted Tutt's Pills in public estimation. Their wonderful adaptability to the various forms of disease is a marvel to medical men of all schools. They are largely used in hospitals in Europe and America as well as in the army and navy. Cuba and other countries where yellow fever prevails, consume millions of boxes annually.

—President Garfield, at his reception the other day, gave the most vigorous handshaking to an elderly, plainly-dressed, motherly-looking woman, wearing a gray woolen shawl and an old-time bonnet, innocent of feather or flower. She said but a few words, and was evidently a stranger; but perhaps the honest face and almost homespun attire spoke to his heart, for his face beamed with the kindest of smiles and she received the heartiest greeting of anyone.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere.

699 jan30—d&wkm bot col fol pure rd mat

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF SPRING

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

WHICH IS VERY SELECT AND IS OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES,

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

No. 16 Whitehall Street.

mar23 d3m—3ds

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. L. REDWINE, Office—No. 8 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets. Dr. REDWINE will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS, Dr. HOBBS will give special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

mar25—d3m

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug3 dly

—The new mayor of Utica is pressman of the Utica Herald.

Thieves

That creep in the system and steal the health are aided by drugs. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad drives these away and cures at once and permanently all diseases arising from Disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. mar20 d&wlw

—Ivory Chamberlain is said to have written the model editorials on which Manton Marbie made his reputation.

Celebrated Dr. Wm. H. Stokes,

BALTIMORE,

Writes: "I confidently recommend to the medical profession Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF for consumption, depression, weakness and indigestion." Sold in pint bottles.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta. 20 jun-11—d&wly tu fol rd mat B

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

918 oct15—d6m sun wed fri &wky6m

OBITUARY.

NICHOLLS—Died, at her residence, Blackshear, Georgia, on March 20th, 1881, Mrs. Nannie Clopton Nicholls, wife of Colonel John C. Nicholls, and daughter of the late Hon. John B. Clopton, of Virginia.

Richmond and Washington papers will please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

The Rising Star of the Day!

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 25th and 26th.

Matinee Saturday at 2:30 O'clock.

First appearance in Atlanta of the youthful and brilliant actress,

Selena Fetter

Supported by J. H. HUNTLEY, FLORENCE KENNEDY, and a select New York Company.

Friday Evening, March 25th, George Lovel's beautiful play,

LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

Saturday Matinee, Rev. Sheridan Knowles's Great Drama,

THE WIFE!

Saturday Evening, Dion Boucicault's play,

ISABELLA!

547 mar20d2022242y26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVED

POSITIVE-MOTION LOOMS.

WITH HEAD MOTION FOR 2 TO 20 HARNESS. Weave 1 to 6 webs Cotton, Woolen or Jute goods, from 5 to 200 inches wide, and with our large cops or bobbins a girl can run two looms. Looms (equal to 8 Looms), and will produce two to three times more Duck, Sheetings, Seamless Bags, Crash, Towels, Blankets, Hose, Osnaburgs, Jeans, &c., than any other Looms

JAQUARD LOOMS Of All Kinds.

—ALSO.—

Cop Winding and Spool Winding Machines.

J. & W. LYALL,

540 TO 546 WEST 23D ST. NEW YORK.

mar17 d1m fri sun wed&wk1y1m

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute of its kind South where the sick can be assured of receiving scientific treatment at the hands of regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians, and without fear of having their bodies and minds poisoned and deluded by murderous doses or infinitesimally medicated sugar pills. The success of carrying out in Practice a System of Medication based on the principle of the "Vis Medecatrix Naturæ" can be fully attested by over TWO THOUSAND PATIENTS treated and restored to health by the physicians of this Institute within the last twelve years.

Refers with permission to a few of our former patients: Hon. M. G. Dobbins and family, Cartersville, Ga.; J.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headache—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
feb1—d2tw sun wed fri d&wky2dm top col nr rd m

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients, and physician's address. DR. WALKER,
130 West 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar5—dawky1y

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCER IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 113 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 4f sp&o—dly

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Bright and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Itch on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or 40 Packets for $1. 25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov2 d1y Atlanta, Ga.

A Positive Cure

Without medicines,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct 16, 1876. One box.

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

J. C. ALLAN CO.,
P. O. Box 1585. 83 John Street, New York.
jan8—d&m wed fri sun

PUBLIC SALE OF BONDS.

By George W. Adair, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, March 29, at the office of George W. Adair, Wall street, (Kimball house), in this city, the following bonds, which will be delivered to purchasers right there and then as soon as the money is paid:

Two $1,000 07 each 6 per cent interest bearing bonds of the state of Georgia, due 1889.

Four $1,000 00 each 8 per cent interest bearing bonds of the City of Atlanta, due 1888.

Fourteen $500 00 each 6 per cent interest bearing bonds of the City of Atlanta, due 1889.

One $500 00 5 per cent interest bearing bond of the City of Atlanta, due 1888.

One $500 00 8 per cent interest bearing bond of the City of Atlanta, due July 1, 1881.

Semi annual coupons are attached to all of them from January 1st, 1881.

The city bonds are non-taxable by the city, and the State bonds are non-taxable by the state. Consequently, they are good investments, quietly bringing the holder interest every six months, and your banker will cash the coupons for you or let you draw off them frequently a month before being due.

All sold as the property of the estate of John Lynch, deceased, and sold for the purpose of distribution among the heirs and legatees of this estate.

JAMES LYNCH, Executor,
PE CER LYNCH, Executor,
Executors of the Estate of John Lynch, deceased.
Atlanta, Ga., Fulton county, March 29, 1881.
mar23—d23 25 27 29.

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA OF real estate in the city, purchased for city tax. Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours of sheriff's sales on the first Tuesday in April, 1881, the following described lots, below which has been purchased by the city at tax sales, by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for over two years under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same, passed December 4, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature, approved February 27, 1877, and the ordinance passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta, in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make a good title deed to the purchaser of the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 14th district, containing ¾ acre more or less, on No. 23 Pryor street, part of land lot No. 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy, sold for city tax 1874, November 2, 1875, as the property of H. Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.

L. JONES, Chairm'n T. C.
A. H. KNAPP,
D. A. BEATTIE,
Committee.
mch4—d&wwix fri

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & Co.
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY.

REPRESENTED BY
J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
jan6—d6m wed fri sun

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached with 3 tires hundred pound engines, 1 two horse power, 1 four-cylinder machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out with about 18 feet clear head driven by two turbine wheels 40 and 20; two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.
jan21 d2m

A DELICIOUS DRINK

For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Parties, Etc.

HUB PUNCH.

Boston:
C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the Best of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars. Sideboards not Complete Without Hub Punch.

It can be used Clear or with Fresh Milk, Ice, Soda, or Hot Water, Lemonade, or with Fine Ice, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists everywhere.

Trade supplied at manufacturers prices by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
jan12—d6m wed fri sun fri nr 4wdm

A TRIBUNE TALE

TOUCHING THE LIFE OF GEN. GORDON

A Talk With Ex-Senator Gordon—Mrs. Gordon in the War—A Well-Shot Man—Soaring a Soldier—Desperate Depravity of the Deep-Dyed Mule.

New York Tribune.

Happening on General Gordon, of Georgia, twice elected United States senator, at the St. James hotel, I asked him if he was not going to help the old Carthaginian get rid of a couple of bouquets. "I don't know, Johnny," said he, "but you may come up and see Mrs. Gordon, who likes flowers, and perhaps she will take something from you."

Mrs. Gordon is a charming specimen of a Georgian lady. She has a mouthful of the most perfect teeth one can see anywhere. With the slender and graceful body of a girl, and the shy, yet engaging manners of a huntress, she is said to be already a grand mother. During the war she went with Gordon to the camp and lived with him and the family among the troops, scarcely retiring in the time of battle. She has been a fine horsewoman from childhood and still rides at her Georgia farm constantly. Her youngest boy was born on the night of the last offensive movement in the rebel lines at Petersburg, and, as the general says, the event was announced with a greater salute of cannon than greeted the birth of any of the Napoleons or Romanoffs.

General Gordon is one of the most popular men who ever sat in the senate. Although the bravest of the brave in the rebel side, he has never been aggressive in his nature since he re-entered civil life, and has always been for placating and restoring good feeling, and therefore he left the senate without an enemy. He was mining coal and iron in northern Alabama when the war broke out, and was made a captain in the line. His manners and address made him the pet of the army, while his determined yet quiet quality as a fighter rapidly promoted him, and he has been one of the best shot men in the country.

I asked Mrs. Gordon if she did not suffer a good deal during the war, seeing him so frequently go out to battle with the prospect of coming back before her dead in a few minutes or hours.

"Yes" she said, "I had much sufferiag. Every time he left me I thought it might be the last; but I had rather have seen him brought home dead than to run."

"She is the best soldier of the two," cried the general, laughing. "She can beat me now at a foot race." I heard it said, too, that Gordon and his wife were never separated, in a marriage of twenty-six years, over four weeks at a time

"Where did you get that hole in your face, general?"

"At Antietam, Johnny. I pretty nearly came to my end there, and Mrs. Gordon was very close to being a widow. I was shot through the calf of the leg early in the day, and although it did not pain me, it gave me the impression of having torn my whole leg off my body, such was the shock. Then I got a hole further up the leg, and was next shot in the arm, and then nearly had my shoulder torn off. I felt as if I had gone to pieces then, and thought they were putting it all together rather hard on me when I got this ball in my face, and it broke me all up, and came out below my ear—and that was the last I knew for some time."

"Where were you, Mrs. Gordon, when he got all those wounds?"

"I was at Richmond, but hearing of the battle I pushed on to Winchester, and when I arrived there the doctors told me the general would probably have to die, that he had refused to come off the field, and had been drained of almost every drop of blood before he was disabled, walking about there in his boots with holes through him six or seven hours, and bleeding all the time. The doctors told me that I must be very cautious and not disturb his nerves When I knocked at the door of his room in Winchester, his voice came up just as naturally as I ever heard it, crying: 'Come in.' I opened the door, and there he lay with his leg trussed up, and his arm trussed up, and his face a perfect mass of blood, bruises and distortion. 'Ha! ha! Mollie,' he said, 'here is your handsome man: do look at him! he has been to an Irish fair.'"

"General," said Johnny, "you must have suffered greatly while recovering from all those wounds."

"Oh, yes; for a long time. The constant weakness, almost worse than death, was, perhaps, the greatest affliction—for weeks and weeks and months to lie there and expect every breath you drew should be the last. My jaw could not chew and I was kept alive on brandy and beef tea."

"And yet," said Mrs. Gordon, "he went back to the place before he was quite well, and then came the battles of the Wilderness, and he got wounded again. I wanted him to come out of the war honorably, but I was in hopes when he went off after those wounds, that he would turn out not strong enough to keep the field; yet he continued to grow better after he took the field again and so he went right through the war."

Here I may say that Gordon was the general chosen to make the last big charge of the war at Appomattox, and just at the moment of moving in as the federal cavalry drew off to either side the long blue lines of the Sixth corps were unrolled, and it was seen that the confederates would be walloped up in head and fire. Then, fortunately, the word came not to attack, as negotiations were proceeding.

General Gordon said to me: "Johnny, I hope never to go through such a war as that again. I don't believe I could stand it now, but then we don't know. Some scenes arise on my mind as if they never could have happened. I often think of Spottsylvania, where I have seen my men standing on the dead bodies of their comrades, loading and firing utterly indifferent to the death below them, the death in front of them, and the death everywhere. The dead bodies were lying down outside the works, in the ditch, which was half filled with water, and there, soaking in the rain, the dead men lay and their friends were using their bodies to get a little elevation in putting in that terrific work. Yet," said the general, "there were some right funny scenes in that war. Did I ever tell you about the man coming in only to look at my camp?

"We were on the Rapidan river, where it was a little stream, hardly one hundred feet wide. General Lee sent me word that I must go out and break up the communication between our pickets and the enemy's. They had got to trading with each other in newspapers, tobacco, lies and whatever would vary the monotony of picket life. They would not shoot at each other, and so it was not military like. So I started out one morning on my horse and rode the whole length of the picket line, and just as I came to a certain point I saw that there was confusion and surprise as if I had not been expected. What is the matter, men, here,' I asked. 'Nothing, general, nothing is here.' 'You must tell me the truth,' said I; 'I am not welcome, I see, and there must be some reason for it. Now, what is the matter?' 'For a man has been nobody here, general. We were not expecting you; that is all.' I turned to two or three of the soldiers and said, 'beat down these bushes here.' They had to obey, and there suddenly rose up out of the weeds a man as stark naked as he had come into the world. 'Who are you?' asked I. 'I am from over yonder, general.' 'Over yonder —where?' He pointed to the other side of the river. 'What regiment do you belong to?' 'The 104th Pennsylvania, general.' 'What are you doing in my camp?' 'Why, I thought I would just come over and see the boys.' 'See the boys—what boys? Do you mean to say you have entered my camp except as a prisoner? Now, I am going to do this with you, I am going to have you marched to Libby prison just as you are, without a rag of clothes on you!' 'Why, general, you wouldn't do that, just because I came over to see the boys! I didn't mean any harm; I felt lonesome over there and wanted to talk to the boys a little. That is all!' 'Never mind, sir; you march from this spot clothed as you are, to Libby prison!' 'General,' said the man, 'I had rather you would order me to be shot right here.' 'No, sir; you go to Libby!' Then several of my soldiers spoke up: 'General, don't be too hard on him, he's a pretty good fellow! He didn't mean any harm; he just wanted to talk with us.' 'This business must be broken up,' said I —'mixing up on the picket line.'

"It had not been in my heart, however, to arrest the man from the beginning. I only wanted to scare him, and he did beg hard. 'I'll tell you what I will do with you this time,' for I saw that he was a brave, good-humored fellow. 'If you will promise me that neither you nor any of your men shall ever come into my camp except as prisoners, I'll let you go. 'God bless you, general!' said the man, and without any more adieu, he just leaped into that stream and came up on the other side, and took to the woods."

General Gordon said, referring to the relative bravery of southern and northern soldiers, that he had seen as perfect instances of cool and desperate pluck among the soldiers in blue as among the soldiers of his own.

Referring to Stonewall Jackson, whom he knew very well, Gordon said: "He was a singular man. He was a poor conversationalist. He was taciturn and rather shy; not very quick of mind, particularly to talk; and he would not argue at all. While he was a great soldier, I hardly think he was ambitious, except to do his duty better than anybody else. The religious side of his nature was strong. You would find it difficult, except from his actions, to make an interesting picture of him in his camp, so much went on in dumb show and silence. As an instance of how little he would argue, I remember being with him at Malvern Hill, when General Whiting, a native of New England, who served on our side and was killed at Fort Fisher, rode up to explain why he could not carry out a certain order. He related the disposition of the enemy toward him, how he had not the facilities and means to carry out the order, and gave an intelligent statement, as I thought. I hardly knew who he was. Jackson heard him without any reply until the end, when he said: 'General, you have got my orders. That is all I have got to say about it, sir.' And he would say no more."

In the course of the talk Gordon's countenance brightened up with that very cheerful smile he has, and he said: "Did you ever drive a mule? You will never know what it is to be run away with until you have a runaway with a mule. I remember once when I was in about as much danger from a runaway mule as from all the power of the United States government. I got off at a railroad station where I needed to take a conveyance and go thirty or forty miles back into the country. There was not much prospect of a good livery stable, and when I entered I saw only one of the plug the man rose up warmly and shook hands with me and called me General Gordon. He was one of my old soldiers, who had at various times been stationed about my headquarters as an orderly or something of that sort. 'Mike,' said I, 'have you got conveniences to take me to such a place?' 'Oh, yes, general,' said Mike, 'I can fix you off first rate!' 'What have you got, Mike?' 'Well, general, I've got a good mule.'

"He brought the mule out of the stable, and from my knowledge of mules, which is not inconsiderable, I rather feared that mule was going to run away. He had a way of putting one ear back and the other ear forward, and then reversing the movement, and his tail once or twice stood right out, though he didn't kick nor plunge. He just simply looked like a depraved, unpolished, deeply dyed one. I mean it is no way to describe the kind of vice that mule had but to call it 'mule.' After we put him in the shafts he started out a little too lively. The road lay straight as an arrow almost to the horizon through the melancholy pitch-pines, and the roots underlying the surface produced the effect of a corduroy bridge, as the buggy would strike them constantly and make us hold on hard. The mule rather increased his speed with distance, and said I: 'Mike, as sure as you live, this mule is going to run away with us.' 'Never mind, general, I'll bring him through. He won't run away I can hold him.'

"We had gone along in this unsatisfactory manner, getting pretty well bruised up, for two or three miles, when I saw coming toward us a turpentine ox cart. Now that is a thing," said General Gordon, "that you never saw in your life, I suppose, [although they are pretty common with us. It is a cart with shafts and only two high wheels, hitched up to one ox, and barrels of crude turpentine they get out of the woods we were going through were piled up on this little ox cart. They made quite a tall pyramid. I saw the ears of that mule go back and forth and the tail become a little stiffer, and I said: 'Look out, Mike!' 'Never mind, general,' said Mike.'

"The mule's ears both stood back now until he came close up to that cart and then they both went forward and with a single jump he took to the side of the road, which about there branched off two ways to pass a big tree. In one minute it was a terrific runaway. Mike braced himself and the mule pulled the buggy and both of us by his mouth alone. The traces had nothing to do with carrying the wagon on. He ran just like the wind. I tried several times to relieve Mike, but he would not let me take hold, and those trees went by us as if we were on an express train. There was nothing to do but hold on hard, expecting every minute we should go over.

"The mule had run in this way perhaps three miles, appearing rather to accelerate his speed every rod, but Mike held to him We came to a bridge twenty or thirty feet long, with a little rail on each side, and I thought we should surely go over that, but he kept to the middle of the bridge and just made one jump, like a deer, and I don't believe that buggy touched the boards of that bridge. The same speed was kept up on the other side, and there seemed no possibility of that mule giving out, when all at once I discovered another turpentine cart before us.

"The mule's ears are now going like a wind-mill and his tail was as stiff as a poker. He was just enjoying that runaway with mule enthusiasm—if such there can be. His mouth was as hard as iron. As we came on that cart, the mule, liking it no better than the first, and finding no way to get around it deliberately jumped the road and took to the woods. Right over the pine tufts, with the trees so thick together that every moment we expected to be knocked to pieces, that mule went, paying very little attention to the wagon so he cleared the trees himself. Said I: 'Mike, we shall be killed.' 'Hold on, general,' said Mike. 'I'll bring you through!'

"We had gone a mile or two through the woods, miraculously escaping death, when, all at once, I saw before us, an unavoidable obstacle, a great fallen tree, standing fully three feet up from the ground. We braced ourselves, and Mike did his best to turn that mule, but the rein had no more effect on his head than to make him turn it sideways, while he kept his straight course. And so without seeing the tree himself apparently, he went right over it like a buzzard, and the buggy struck that log and away I went into the air. It knocked me senseless, and when I got up I thought that half my ribs were broken. The nervous shock and the physical shock made me perfectly helpless, and there I lay, not knowing whether I was fatally hurt or not. But Mike had held on to those reins, and had been dragged through the trees until he struck something, and had to let go his hold. They brought him to first, and then he went and got a litter and had me carried to the nearest house, where they gave me some pine top whisky to bring me up. When I just got so I could stand on the floor, Mike came in and said: 'General, the mule is all right now, and we will go on!' I said, 'Mike, you take that mule back again, and I think I will go it afoot."

JOHNNY BOUQUET.

Miss Selena Fetter.

"This new star, a most charming young lady, appears with a good company to-day (Friday) in "Love's Sacrifice," by the same author as "Evadne," to-morrow matinee in the beautiful play of Reverend Sheridan Knowles, "The Wife" and to-morrow night, in Boucicault's brilliant production "Isabella," three first-class, refined, most elegant pieces. The Lexington Press thus speaks of Miss Fetter:

"We had the pleasure, last evening, of seeing Miss Fetter as Mariana in 'The Wife.' It is putting it mildly to say we were charmed. The young lady is fresh in her youth and the brightness of her genius. The part undertaken for the evening was one full of difficulties, but they fell before the efforts of this fair young girl as ice melting before the heat of early summer. In the rendition of the scene between herself and her confessor her acting was especially graceful, refined, finished. It was plain to be seen that the debutante as the play progressed became more absorbed in her part. The audience felt repaid for the efforts of leaving their homes when seeing one so plainly possessing the divine fire of genius in no mean degree. We heartily congratulate Miss Fetter on the success she has already attained, and prophesy for her in the near future an eminent place in the profession she has chosen."

Your Mind will Grow Strong

and great not by what you reject, but by what you cordially accept and believe. Your health will improve, just in proportion as you obey Nature's laws. If your mind is diseased, refresh it with suitable relaxation. If the two great organs of your body, the kidney and liver, are out of order, restore them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The mind can be kept clear by care, and the kidneys and liver by the great remedy above mentioned.

mar15—d2w sun wed fri and w2w 3dp

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 8th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 7th inst the following Passenger Schedule operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 15 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
" Athens	10 30 a m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washing'n	2 10 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 26 p m	" Camak	11 18 a m
" Milled've	4 40 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	8 40 p m	Ar. Atlanta	11 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta....5 00 p m | Lv'e Covington. 6 00 a m
Ar. Covington..7 10 p m | Ar. Atlanta... 8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta 12:00 noon | Lv'e Decatur..1:30 p. m
A'e Decatur 12:25 p. m. | A've Atlanta 1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	8 45 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar Athens	7 30 a m	Ar Athens	4 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	7 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	8 05 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

Only one change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent

[illegible] the commissioner clerk in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: A lot or parcel of land situated on the corner of Stonewall and High streets, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting on Stonewall street seventy five feet, and running back along High street two hundred feet to a twenty-foot alley, being part of the Porter property and part of land lot 84 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of Patrick Fitzgibbon, by virtue of and to satisfy eight fi fas issued from the justice court of the 1209th district, G M, in favor of A M Patterson vs Patrick Fitzgibbon.

F. A. HILBURN,
Coroner.
mar1 d&wtw tues

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
jan11—d1y top col sx to nr fol read mal

The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. EW'D S. McCLATCHEY, Cashier.
jan6—4tr head 2n col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

DO A GENERAL

Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow Interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 24, 1881.

New York—Futures opened steady at the decline, but the course of the market during the day resembled that of yesterday, the opening and closing quotations being about the same. A dull feeling was reported at the close, and the general indications of the market suggest lower prices. The spot market opened easy and continued without much change until during the afternoon when quotations were marked down 1-16c: making middling 10¼c. Net receipts for five days amount to 77,830 bales; exports 83,717 bales; stock 850,471 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.		CLOSED.
March	10 55@10 60	March	10 54@10 55
April	10 54@10 55	April	10 53@10 54
May	10 62@10 63	May	10 62@
June	10 72@10 74	June	10 70@10 72
July	10 85@10 87	July	10 79@10 80
August	10 80@10 86	August	10 84@
September	10 50@10 51	September	10 51@
October	10 21@10 22	October	10 22@10 24
November	10 11@10 12	November	10 10@10 12

Closed dull: sales 73,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed weak. Spots—Uplands 6 5-16d; Orleans 6 7-16; sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American; receipts 14,000; American 11,000.

As yet no change has been reported in the local cotton market. Prices are being maintained, but we note a moderate inquiry. Receipts to-day amount to 135 bales, of which 37 were received from wagons. We quote spots as follows: Good middling 10½c; middling 10¼c; strict low middling 10c; low middling 9¾c; strict good ordinary 9¾c; good ordinary 8¾c; ordinary 6c; tinges 9¾c; stains 9@9½c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	37
Air Line Railroad	31
Georgia Railroad	15
Central Railroad	22
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
West Point Railroad	29
Total	135
Receipts previously	121,670
Total	121,805
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	123,587

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	108,904
By local consumption previously	671
Total	108,675
Stock on hand	14,912

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	135
Same day last year	57
Showing an increase of	76
Receipts since September 1, 1880	121,670
Same time in 1879	103,250
Showing an increase of	18,503
Shipments since September 1	108,675
Same time last year	93,476
Showing an increase of	15,199

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—noon—Cotton tending down; uplands 6⅝; Orleans 6 7-16; sales 8,000 bales, speculation and export 500; receipts 14,000; American 11,500; futures uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6¾; July and August delivery 6 5-16; August and September delivery 6⅝@6 11-32; futures opened very dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅝; Orleans 6 9-16; low middling uplands 6⅝; good ordinary uplands 5 3-16; ordinary uplands 4⅝; uplands low middling clause March delivery 6¼; March and April delivery 6¾; November and December delivery 5 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—2:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—4:00 p. m.—Sales of 10,000 bales; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 8-16; April and May delivery 7½; July and August delivery 6 9-32; September and October delivery 6 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 3-32; June and July delivery 6 17-32; September and October delivery 6 1-32; futures closed weak.

| | New York. | | | | | Galveston. | | | Norfolk. | | | Boston. | | | Philadelphia. | | | Baltimore. | | | Savannah. | | | New Orleans. | | | Mobile. | | | Memphis. | | | Augusta. | | | Charleston. | | | Wilmington. | | | Florida. | | | Texas. | | | Tennessee. | | | Alabama. | | | Louisiana. | | | Mississippi. | | | Arkansas. | | | North Carolina. | | | South Carolina. | | | Georgia. | | | Virginia. | | | California. | | | Kentucky. | | | Missouri. | | | Indiana. | | | Illinois. | | | Ohio. | | | Pennsylvania. | | | Maryland. | | | Delaware. | | | New Jersey. | | | Connecticut. | | | Rhode Island. | | | Massachusetts. | | | Vermont. | | | New Hampshire. | | | Maine. | | | Dakota. | | | Minnesota. | | | Iowa. | | | Wisconsin. | | | Michigan. | | | Kansas. | | | Nebraska. | | | Colorado. | | | Nevada. | | | Oregon. | | | Utah. | | | New Mexico. | | | Arizona. | | | Indian Territory. | | | Montana. | | | Idaho. | | | Wyoming. | | | Alaska. | | | Washington. | | | Dist. of Columbia. | | | Foreign. | | | Total. | | | MARKETS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
jan26—d1y above wo re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅛; in New York, 10⅝; in Atlanta, 10⅛.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, fair weather, wind mostly southwesterly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. KIMBALL HOUSE, March 24, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29 95/60	44	S. W.	Fresh		.00	Clear.
Augusta	30 03/54		Calm			.00	Clear
Cincinnati	30 07/76	77	S. W.	Fresh		00	Thr'tng
Galveston	30 10/62	83	S. E.	Fresh		05	Thr'tng
Indianola	30 04/65	94	S. E.	Brisk		.0s	Cloudy.
Key West							
Mobile	30 12/61	71	S. W.	Fresh		00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30 06/65	51	S. W.	Fresh		00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 13/62	56	S.	Gent		.0	Fair.
Pensacola	30 15/62	77	W.	Fresh		.00	Fair.
Savannah	30 08/62		S. W.	Fresh		.50	Clear

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive. Fresh 6 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 24, 1881

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29 93/45	60		W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
10:31	29 96/59	32	N.	W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
2 p. m.	29 90/65	26	N.	W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2.31	29 89/65	26	N.	W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29 94/61	40	S.	W.	Fresh	...	Clear.
10:31 "	29 95/60	44	S.	W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Mean daily bar		29 932		Maximum ther			67
Mean daily ther		58.7		Minimum ther			43
Mean daily humid.		40.7		Total rainfall			.09

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Oil-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality
HENRY SELIZER.
nov24—d1y 1st pre lce

SEWING MACHINES,
Needles, Oil, Etc.
No. 43 WHITEHALL ST.,
ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1881.

Wishing to give our whole attention to the WHOLESALE, we will treat with parties having means and wishing the local agency for LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC. CRAIGE & CO.
mar18 d1y

AT WHOLESALE.

1. THE "NEW" STEWART.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

2. THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

Sewing Machine Attachments.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.

Tin Pails Plaiters.

Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Corners, Belts, and other sundiaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
jnly27—d12m pref lc

Solid Siver Bridal PRESENTS.

We are receiving our Spring Stock and invite the attention of purchasers.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
84 WHITEHALL STREET.
mar4—dly

The Merrie Makers.

The Comique Merrie Makers closed a very successful engagement at Detive's opera house last night. A full house greeted the company at the matinee yesterday. The performance last night was not so well attended. "The Magic Slipper" was presented at each performance and in a manner which thoroughly satisfied the audience. The Merrie Makers will meet a warm reception when they come this way again.

Lime and Laths by car load cheap.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar19—d4w fri sun tues

W. H. Brotherton's Sale of Damaged Goods will continue until every article is closed out. In addition to these goods he will offer this morning the finest assortment of Laces and Embroidery ever [illegible]

THE UNDERWRITERS

CONCLUDE THEIR ALLOTTED WORK.

An Important Occasion for the Fire Insurers—A Grand Banquet Served Up in Scoville's Choicest Style at the Kimball—The Toasts, Speeches, Incidents.

The second day's proceedings of the tenth annual session of the Southern Underwriters was had yesterday in the Kimball house breakfast room, with President Gay presiding. To the call of the roll there was a unanimous response, after which the journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

The consideration of unfinished business was resumed, the debate turning upon the resolutions offered by Major Whitner, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the president address. After considerable discussion the resolutions, printed in our last issue, were adopted with some slight amendments

The discussion of a local board was begun, and thus the entire morning hour was consumed. Every member of the association indicated a strong feeling in behalf of a local board, and some speeches were made upon the subject. The matter was finally disposed of by the following resolution by Mr Miller, of New York:

Resolved, That the managers resident in Atlanta be appointed a committee to promptly cooperate with the local agents of Atlanta, with a view to the establishment of a local board.

To this resolution Mr. Moore, of New York, offered an amendment by adding: "and the formation shall have an equitable tariff, which shall not discriminate unfairly in favor or against any company."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Miller, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The association then adjourned until 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the delivery of the annual address by Mr. M. Bennett, of Hartford, Conn.

The members of the association repaired to the parlors where an impromptu wine feast had been spread. There, with their ladies and many Atlanta ladies who had called to welcome the visiting ladies to Atlanta, a quarter of an hour was spent in pleasant conversation. Then, accompanied by the ladies, the underwriters returned to the assembly rooms, where Professor Mims again called the body to order, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett's address was a combination of wit, humor and logic, and was well received by his audience. He dealt with his subject—underwriters—in every conceivable manner and rarely is a theme handled with more credit than did the speaker upon this occasion.

After Mr. Bennett's speech Col. A. Lowdon Snowden was loudly called for and in response entertained the audience with a rare intellectual treat, his subject being his profession. Colonel Snowden showed clearly that the people of his native state had only a proper appreciation of his ability when they recenuy sought to make a United States Senator of him.

At the conclusion of Colonel Snowden's remarks the association adjourned until 2 p m., when the body was again called to order by President Gay, and the dispatch of business begun with the consideration and final adoption of the following resolution, by Colonel A. L. Snowden:

Whereas, Much of the trouble and many of the evils now seriously affecting underwriting throughout the United States arise from the extravagant rates of commission paid to brokers in the city of New York. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this association earnestly recommend to the New York board of underwriters the advisability and importance of limiting the commission paid brokers to a rate not exceeding fifteen per cent.

Major John C. Whitner of Atlanta, introduced the following resolution:

Received 1, That whilst disclaiming any wish of intruding upon the territory of others, yet our interests are so closely and so deeply affected by the manner of conducting business in our great metropolis, New York city, that we deem it not improper to commend most cordially every effort made there looking to the establishment of sound practice in underwriting. And we earnestly recommend the local agents throughout the south to fuse to represent any company which writes policies over the heads of its agents.

2. That local agents having knowledge of such violations of good faith on the part of agency companies report the same to the executive committee of this association, who shall publish the name of the company and the specific violation complained of, in any manner they deem proper.

3. That the secretary forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to all companies doing business in the south.

This paper gave rise to another general and prolonged debate, which was only terminated by the chair's insisting upon the dispatch of business. Upon a vote it was found that the resolution was sustained.

Major Mims, of Atlanta, submitted the following resolution, which was also adopted, though not without some opposition:

Whereas, One of the objects of this association is to promote fair and uniform rates of commissions to local agents, as well as the establishment of fair and uniform rates of premiums; and, whereas, it is the custom of some companies to pay higher commissions in some of the states within the territory of this association than in others—notably, in the states of Virginia and North Carolina; and, whereas, such discrimination when such higher rates are quoted is unfair as against the many local agents in other states where a smaller commission is paid; and, whereas, it is the sense of this association that fifteen per cent. commission should be the maximum paid local agents, and is, in itself, full compensation;

Be it resolved, That this association pledges itself against any further discrimination in payment of commissions, but will endeavor to only maintain fifteen per cent. as the maximum commission to be paid all local agents within its territory of this association, and that we request that this association do further urge upon all companies doing business within the southern states to enforce this rule.

The business of the session having progressed to the election of officers, the chair stated that he was ready to entertain nominations for the presidency for the ensuing year.

Major Mims again secured the floor, and in a neat speech, in which he complimented the retiring president, nominated Major Hutson Lee, of Charleston, South Carolina, as president for the ensuing term. This nomination was warmly seconded by several members, and finally a motion instructing the secretory to cast the vote of the association for Major Lee, prevailed. In accordance with this Mr Stockdell, the secretary, cast the vote of the body for Major Lee, and he was declared duly elected by the presiding officer.

The same resolution caused the secretary to cast the vote of the association for Mr A M. Cunningham, of Louisville, as vice-president which was done.

Mr. Stockdell, of Atlanta, was unanimously re-elected secretary.

A motion returning the thanks to the retiring president, the secretary, the press, the state officials and to the Kimball house proprietors was then adopted.

Mr. Gay appointed Messrs. Moore and King as a committee to conduct the newly elected president to the chair. In turning over to his successor his official robes, Mr. Gay complimented him upon his zeal in the underwriters' cause, and then to the association returned thanks for the vast expression of confidence

[illegible] addressed the audience, to do all in his power to work over which he had reside.

[illegible] then announced the following executive committee:

Putnam, Atlanta, Georgia, nbus banking and insurance

Dargan, Dallas, Texas, associ e association.
Ihe, Atlanta, Georgia, general surance company.
on Mims, Atlanta, Georgia, gent Home Insurance com-

as C. Timberlake, Louisville, gent London assurance cor-

oe F. Low, New Orleans, pool and London and Globe.
Tucker, Columbus, Missis- Western assurance company.
Thomas Graeme, Louisville, gent Royal, and London and ce companies.
Samuel Wragg, Charleston, ociate general agent Liverpool,

Williams, Atlanta, Georgia, nental Insurance company.
t y, Galveston, Texas, general

, Young, Petersburg, Virginia, ditin Fire Insurance company. ce-president and secretary of the executive committee.
ng the association together ck was adopted, and then ed.

uet at the Kimball.

outhern underwriters adsay afternoon there was in h a bright anticipation of which they had been invited by the Atlanta members of the association, but bright as were their anticipations far greater was the realization of the dream that tenanted each breast.

In the Kimball house breakfast room the dinner was spread, and a more extensive bill of fare was never presented any epicurien. Two long tables, each with a capacity of fifty persons, ran across the floor. These were handsomely decorated with beautiful flowers and tasteful ly adorned with pyramids of fruits and sweetmeats. Between the two tables sat a large house built of pasteboard by some deft hand and upon each side and end of which had been written, "well insured." This was to represent the "risk" each agent had at stake.

At seven o'clock the barracks band, which was arranged upon the arcade, began discoursing music, which was continued until near midnight. Upon the arcades were gathered the ladies—wives of the underwriters—and the guests of the house, and here a most enjoyable hour was spent.

At eight the banquet hall was opened and in a few seconds the entire delegation, accompanied by several Atlanta citizens, numbering in all about two hundred, was seated around the tables so heavily laden with the good things prepared by the Kimball house proprietors. Mr King, of Atlanta, called the body to order, and stated that Atlanta's local agents were only too glad to be given an opportunity to thus entertain the Southern underwriters.

Then the clatter of knives and clash of dishes began, and for two hours the feast of good things continued. To do justice to this repast is totally impossible Suffice it to say that only could such a treat have been prepared by Mr. L. W. Scoville. The following is the bill of fare:

Ocean Spring oysters with sliced lemon, saratoga riding sush.

Soups—Green turtle, consomme with barley sherry, amontillado, vino pasto.

Boiled—Young capon, cream sauce, leg of southdown mutton with capers, smoked beef tongue with spinach

Reserves—Noix of veal with ham brize a la jardiniere, beans baked with pork, Boston style.

Entrees—Tenderloin of beef larded with mushroom, fillet of venison sauce poivrade, sweet breads with green peas, small patties garnished with oysters, devilled crabs, lareil, poulet cabet.

Roast—Tennessee beef with horse radish, turkey stuffed with oysters, cranberry sauce, young pig with apple sauce, ham glace with champagne sauce

Game—Haunch of venison, currant jelly, wild duck with olives, champagne, deverzenay, roderer.

Vegetables—Stewed tomatoes, Irish potatoes, green peas, asparagus, spinach, celery, sliced tomatoes.

Cold Dishes—Boned turkey, corned beef, smoked beef tongue.

Mayonnaise—Chicken, lettuce, shrimp, celery, claret, maigaux.

Pastry—Slic d apple pie, peach meringue pie, jelly tarelets, French kisses, almond maccaroons, chocolete glace, black fruit cake.

Dessert—Vanills ice cream, fruit jelly, blanc mange, oranges, bananas, assorted nuts, beaten biscuit, English cheese, coffee, brandy, chartreuse, maraschino, benedictine.

At the conclusion of the investigation of the above bill, Mr. Kleg secured the attention of the assembly and announced the following as the toasts:

1. Our Visitors—They think they came to find a hicher temperature. They mistake; it is the warmth of our welcome.—J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

2. United Fire Underwriters in America—May they ever feel the inspiration of the motto: "United we stand—divided we fall."—A. LOWDEN SNOWDEN.

3. Underwriters' Association of the North west—Our elder sister, whose records adorn the literature of our profession.—J. M DECAMP.

4. New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents—Its field metropolitan—its labor Herculean—they have shown themselves equal to the work upon which they have but en tered.—H. D. ALLAIRE

5. The Insurance Press—We know the hazard of the cotton press, we have before us the charm of the wine press, and propose now to draw out the beauties of the Insurance Press by calling on the ever ready representative of the Chronicle.—MR HARWAY.

6. The Lawyers—Our appreciation of their ability depends upon whose ox is gored.—CAPTAIN HENRY JACKSON

7. The Local Agent—The man who must have two hearts—one for himself and one for his company.—E. P. JERVEY

8. The Daily Press—The power behind all thrones, which power cannot be overrated.—MR KIMBOS.

9. The Ladies—We best show our admiration of them by calling for a response to this toast from MR. TUCKER.

To this the toasts each gentleman indicated responded. Some in lengthy and well digested speeches, others in short but acceptable responses. When the entire list had been completed calls were made for Major Mims, of Atlanta. Arising, the major took up Mr. Tucker's theme and in a humorous manner entertained the banqueters Then Mr. Young, of Virginia, responded to a call, but finally subsided, because, as he expressed it, he was too full —of wine—to express himself.

Major Sorley, of Galveston, next answered the call of the house. In a fifteen minutes' speech he succeeded in inducing all to believe that Texas was a good country.

At the conclusion of Major Sorley's remarks, Mr. Young was again called for. In response he said: "Mr. President, I think I must fitting thing I can say is bring up another basket of champagne."

And thus, until the clock struck one, the feast went on. As time passed all grew merry, and when the hour for adjournment came, each member of the association fondly embraced his brother underwriter and said: "Tis good for us to have been here."

Taken all in all, this may be called the most successful and recherche affair of the kind ever given in Atlanta. No pains or expense was spared by Mr. Scoville to meet the wishes of the Atlanta underwriters and the result was a proud success. That was the unanimous opinion of those present. To-day the association will close their tenth annual session.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

The New Armory to Be Built in the Summer.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter gathered enough Gate City chat notes to make an article, and places them before the public for the benefit of all who feel an interest in the affairs of that popular military organization. The committee which had charge of the finances of the Gate City Guard fair, has made no final report yet, and will not do so until some articles which were left on hand at the close of the fair are disposed of. It would, however, be impossible for the public to know the amount which was received and the disbursements which were made, as the company has passed resolutions making all such matters strictly private. The negotiations for the lot at the corner of Wheat and Pryor streets, upon which it was expected that the armory would be built, were never concluded on account of the difficulties over the titles, one of the legatees being a minor The Guard has on that account abandoned that lot and purchased one near the corner of Peachtree and Luckie streets fronting for the same $2,000, or at least about two-thirds of that amount has already been paid There is a small building now on the lot, the company has had about three offers of the loan of money with which to build an armory, and will, during the coming summer, erect a building two stories high with a Mansard roof. The ground floor rooms will be occupied as stores and above will be the drill room, 85x75 feet in size, together with the office rooms and parlors, which will be about twenty-five feet square The title to the property is in a board of trustees consisting of the commissioned officers and three members of the company who hold their positions for life.

The company at present numbers eighty active and twenty retired members and a very fine drum corps. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a trip to Niagara in June. The company is considering the propriety of adopting large white bearskin sharkies, such as were worn by the Detroit Light Infantry while here at the encampment.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., March 24, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Northern circuit..... 8 | Atlanta circuit.....27

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

HEIL OF EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 9. Macon. Gunn, guardian, et al vs. Woolfolk; Injunction, from Houston. Hill & Harris; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiffs in error. Hall & Son; Duncan & Miller; Whittle & White, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Miller, court adjourned until 9 a.m. to morrow

United States District Court.

United States vs. F. G. Craig; illicit retailing. Verdict of guilty and sentence of one month's imprisonment, $10 fine and costs.

United States vs Richard Hood; illicit distilling and working. Verdict of guilty of distilling and retailing. Sentence of one mouth's imprisonment $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. William Nix; illicit distilling, working and removing. Verdict of guilty of removing. Sentence three months' imprisonment, $50 fine and costs.

United States vs Taylor Cearley; illicit distilling, working, retailing and removing. Verdict of guilty of working. Sentence of one month's imprisonment and costs.

United States vs. Pink Sparks; illicit distilling and working. Verdict of guilty of working. Sentence one month's imprisonment and costs.

About a year ago the marshal seized two mules and a wagon belonging to Marth Larman, which were confiscated by the government for violation of the revenue laws The case was tried last fall and judgment gained by the marshal for the mules and wagon. A bond of $2.0 was given for the forthcoming of the property, which was there upon restored to its own r. Subsequently the marshal tried to make the amount out of the sureties, and the case finally came up in the district court yesterday, when an exoneretur was entered on the bond and the mules and wagon, now in a very much depreciated state, turned over to the marshal

The following named parties were discharged, the grand jury failing to find true bills against them: Aaron W. Woody, of Lumpkin county; charged with resisting and obstructing revenue officials in the discharge of their duty; John Williams, of Forsyth county, charged with conspiracy; Robert A. S. Freeman, of Troup county, charged with violation of the election laws; Benjamin F. Camp, of Walton county, charged with conspiracy.

The case of John Anderson, charged with illicit distilling, etc., was continued for the term.

United States Circuit Court.

The circuit court met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. E. A. Hill, United States judge, presiding. The following cases were tried:

United States vs M. E. Barry; illicit distilling; trial and verdict of not guilty.

United states vs. Jasper Nix; illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery. Verdict of guilty. Sentence of one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

United States vs A. R. Fox; illicit dealing in manufactured tobacco. Plea of guilty and sentence of $10 fine and costs.

United States vs. Gunner Craig; illicit retailing. Nolle prosequi

United States Commissioner's Court.

James Russell, of Union county, was before Commissioner Smith yesterday on a charge of removing distilled spirits on which the tax had not been paid. The evidence did not sustain the charge and he was dismissed.

City Court.

The city court met yesterday, and without transacting any business adjourned to the 18th of April.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Chapman is visiting friends in Americus.

—Mrs. Mary Randall is visiting Mrs. Wilson, of Americus.

—The Atlanta Desk Co. made Mr. Oglesby happy yesterday morning in delivering a large elegant black walnut flat top desk, made to order.

—The friends of Judge Charles Howell will regret to learn that he has been severely ill with rheumatism of the heart. He was much better yesterday evening. Dr. John W. Westmoreland and Dr. Todd think he is out of danger.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Yesterday a dray driven by Rafe Hill, colored, had a disastrous runaway near the Air Line depot, in which the dray was completely demolished.

—So many portions of Alabama negroes are conjuring the plates of metal, nowadays in order to drive other negroes away, so that the conjurers can secure their places.

—The total area of Mississippi is 41,156 square miles, of which not quite 8,172 square miles was devoted to the culture of cotton in 1879. The cotton produced was 922,305 bales.

—There will be a meeting at the hall of the Atlanta chamber of commerce this morning at 11½ o'clock. It is expected that Mayor English will meet the members with interesting tidings. A full meeting is desired.

—Will advance liberally, at a low rate of interest, on all goods stored with us. We have ample storage capacity, with railroad front, especially adapted to receiving and storing produce and agricultural implements. Charges reasonable. Maddox, Rucker & Co., 36, 38 and 40 West Alabama street. mar26—d4t

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NEW DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, SATIN BROCADES,
ELEGANT MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Table Linens, Towels, etc., White Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ties, etc., SPECIALTIES.
CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes and Slippers in new styles and shapes, and Best Makes.
FULL STOCK NOW IN, AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
Butterick's Patterns, Full Stock.

OUR SACRED DEAD.

CUT UP IN THE DISSECTING ROOM.

Investigation of the Subject in Baltimore—The City a Central Point for Traffic in Human Bodies—Designation of Suspected Plundered Graves.

The Baltimore Sun is attending to the subject of body-snatching in that city. From the following it will be seen that Atlanta figures extensively in this business:

An investigation of the supposed traffic in human dead bodies in this city, suggested by the discovery of the robbery of the graves of Miss Jennie Smith and Mrs. Carter, her aunt, in Baltimore cemetery, was begun by the Sun immediately after that event shocked the community. In fact it will be remembered that a series of hypothetical questions published in this paper first called the attention of the grand jury to the subject and led to the arrest of Jensen, Range and Williams on the charge of grave desecrations. It was felt then that the traffic in dead bodies in this city was a systematic one and that the accidental discovery of the two empty graves in question was fortunate and would lead to increased vigilance on the part of the authorities of the various city cemeteries. The inquiries made offer presumptive proof that nearly all the cemeteries in and around Baltimore have been plundered at various times during the past few years, and that Baltimore has been made the central point for shipments of bodies to medical colleges in many of the large cities of the country. The man at the head of those who conducted this system of plunder was, it is charged, one of those recently tried and acquitted on the charge of robbing the graves of Mrs Carter and Miss Smith, and letters, extracts from some of which are given further on, tend to support this theory.

Following up the investigation, the Sun succeeded in securing letters and telegrams sent to the resurrectionist, sometimes in his own name and sometimes in the name of another from Atlanta, Ga., New York city, Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Keokuk, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., New Haven, Conn., Cleveland, Ohio, and other places. From this limited insight into his correspondence the manner in which the traffic in human bodies was carried on is readily seen. In midsummer agreements were entered into for supplies of dead bodies from Baltimore in the fall and winner as a merchant contracts for pork or other goods. Some of the letters refer to the bodies as "models" or "casts," while others attempt no disguise. The resurrectionist finding this a good field for operating, the cemeteries being insufficiently protected, locates himself here and goes extensively into the business. He does not wait for trade to seek him, but evidently sends his letters broadcast over the country, soliciting orders for the bodies of our unprotected dead. One of the writers refers to sending a party on from New York to inspect matters, so that he may be fully satisfied, and offers to pay for four or five of Baltimore's dead citizens in advance. Another letter briefly asks for the number the resurrectionist can furnish, time and manner of delivery and price, and wants a prompt answer. One of the letters, at least, is written by a dealer who has no delicate feelings in the matter. The highest price named in these letters for a "model" is $50, but it is known that much higher prices were realized in some cases. The west, it would seem, is the greatest consumer of human dead bodies Ann Arbor, Michigan, where there was such a great stir a few years ago on this subject, puts in an appearance in these letters, and is after more bodies. Dr Robert A. Gunn, who wrote from New York to obtain bodies, was one of the physicians prominently connected with the Tanner fast.

The following letters, the originals of which are in possession of the Sun, will give an idea as to the character of the correspondence in relation to this traffic. the letters ranging over a period of three months, from August to November of last year. Some of the letters are evidently in answer to circulars, and simply state that the writers are already supplied with material. These it has not been thought necessary to transcribe Others again discuss the question of purchase, while there are others which acknowledge receipt of material supplied, and both of these form interesting reading. They run as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1880.—Your favor of be 5th inst. should have been mailed earlier but I not been too unwell for several days to reply. You say you would like to be informed and write to ask how many I may be able to want to make arrangements with some one who will pledge me the supply of four or five castings during the month of September and the 15th of October I am particularly anxious to have a supply on hand when we open for work, and I will contract for them if I think will disappoint me. There have been many applications much nearer home to furnish me, and not giving you their terms, I want you to make your lowest bid to furnish, say five, between the dates mentioned. I think when an order for this number is given, you might make your rate reasonable I save you from my last the highest figure we will pay any one. We will pay freight and charges upon the packages, which will be packed as you think best. I will bind myself and the college to pay for them after the convening of the session, which will make it about the third week in October. If you can make satisfactory terms, you will be able to bid for the remaining supply, the whole to amount to ten or fifteen. Dr. Johnson was a strong, heavy paper partable such as attorneys use, sealed with heavy waxed seals. To what extent these lists were supplied from the city of Baltimore it would be impossible to say. But from the fact that one party, probably an ave age consumer, in one of the letters above states that he uses 100 subjects, and would give good orders if they could be filled, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the resurrectionist had quick and ready sale, at full prices, for all the bodies he could possibly handle here Baltimore is centrally located for this "trade," and as he had no drawbacks he must have done a flourishing business. He regarded any and all of the cemeteries as open to him. The railroads took his freight readily, and the express companies did the same. It was then simply a matter of how many he could handle with impunity and ship without delay. That Potter's field never furnished subjects enough through the winter for the medical colleges here, has been asserted, and hence the requisite number was made up outside of that paupers' burial-place. But it was not suspected, beyond the circle of a knowing few, that the inroad into private burial-grounds, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency, was be ing made a stepping stone to develop a regular traffic, with far-reaching arms, in the remains of those placed in the various cemeteries around the city. That this trade would have continued indefinitely but for the accidental discovery of the robbery of Miss Jane Smith's grave, is most probable.

Exposition Progress.

Subscriptions to the stock of the cotton exposition continue to come in The following names were given to Colonel Toon on yesterday: Hightower & Hellman, $100; A. A. Shields, $100; C. J. Weimmester, $200 Other names will be added to the list during the week.

Colonel Toon deserves much credit for the warm interest with which he has espoused the cause of the exposition. He is meeting with every success in appr aching our citizens.

Collector Clark.

A dispatch was received in the city yesterday stating that Collector Clark, who is now in Washington, had had an interview with the president in which all the charges against the collector had been satisfactorily answered, and he had received assurances that he would be retained in his present position.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED, BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
233 sep12 d1y—un chamb w & co

JOHN KEELY
THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES
Has just placed upon his
Bargain Counter
The following
Startling Bargains!
200 pieces double-width BLACK ALPACAS, slightly wet, 15c per yard.
Literally Half Price!
Five Thousand Yards new and beautiful
Spring Dress Goods,
figured Worsted, at 15c per yard; worth 35c elsewhere.
Purchase while you can. These goods cannot possibly remain long on sale. The price must speedily close them out.
New and Choice Goods for Spring arriving daily, in every department, at
John Keely's!
JOHNKEELY
The Leader of Low Prices!
OFFERS THIS WEEK
Thousands of Dollars worth of Ladies' Underwear at half price! The goods were not injured, but not materially injured. Nothing like them in America for the prices! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
15,000 yards Beautiful Quality White Checked Nainsook Muslins, 9c yard, an Extraordinary Bargain! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
3,000 dollars worth of New and Beautiful Spring Hosiery for Ladies and Misses. Lovely Goods! At
John Keely's
3,000 pairs New Spring Shades in "Foster" Kid Gloves, with three and five hooks. The most popular glove in the trade. At
JOHN KEELY'S.
10,000 yards of the best Black Cashmere in America at the prices named respectively, viz: 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c per yard. Perfect marvels of beauty and cheapness the year! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
The best 50c Reinforced Shirt in the United States; the best 75c Reinforced Shirt in the world, no doubt! the King of $1 Shirts is here to be found
A superb stock of Gent's Colored Shirts just opened
A magnificent line of Boy's and Youth's Shirts and Collars just received. Nothing can be named in this line of goods, which is new and desirable, but may be found in the Shirt Department.
John Keely's
Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!
A truly grand line of Corsets embracing everything from a 25c Corset up to the finest made.
The best 50c Corset in the United States, doubtless!
A perfect beauty in the Corset line for 75c each, at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Mothers! Mothers!
Look to your interests in the following matters:
350 suits Boy's beautifully made Clothing, to fit children from 4 to 12 years old, at from $2 per suit up to $3.50. Nothing like them elsewhere.
170 suits Boy's superb styles in ready-made Clothing, sizes from 4 years up to 16 years, at from $3.75 per suit, up to $6.50 per suit—lovely goods! choice styles! No such an assortment of Boy's Clothing can be found elsewhere as that now on exhibition at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Shoes, Slippers, Buskins!
New goods! No old trash! No broken sizes and pause styles! All fresh!
The best line of fine Slippers ever offered in Atlanta.
The largest stock of Ziegler's Shoes in the South.
The best assortment of Burt's Shoes in Atlanta.
No shoddy! No paper soles! at
John Keely's!

Spring Millinery.
I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York with a large stock of choice Millinery. The finest assortment of
Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Ribbons, etc., every brought to this city: also a fine line in
BONNETS AND HATS
in all the new Straws and Shapes. My
HAIR GOODS DEPARTMENT
is complete and have the cheapest Braids ever sold. Give me an early call and have the first choice!
MRS. A. F. PICKERT.
mar25—dtf sthp 45 Whitehall street,

"Young Men"
JOHN RYAN
has just received the latest Spring Styles of Jno. B. Stetson's celebrated fine Hats and will sell them at prices within the reach of all. No fancy prices asked for goods at
JOHN RYAN'S

"Atlanta, Ga., October 13.—Can you fill my order? Have telegraphed twice answer immediately. WM PERRIN NICOLSON."

"Boston, October 17, 1880.—In order to have a surprise I can pay $ 5 each for a pair of castings once a fortnight as soon as the weather will permit removal without danger of cracking.

"H. W. A. BEACH.

"Please to notify me if satisfactory so that I can send address They will cost me $45 before I can use them, for extras and express here."

"Atlanta, Ga., October 19, 1880.—The package shipped by you came to hand late yesterday evening, and it was too late for me to buy an exchange or to telegraph you the amount, as you requested, so that I might reach you by the morning mail. I went this morning to the telegraph office and they charge so enormously high for money orders that I concluded I would send exchange on New York I enclose you $40 You did not say in your letter whether this was extra, or whether it came under regular rates. If under the former class I will remit you the difference in my next enclosure. I hope you will ship me again, as soon as possible, as I am in urgent need of material. Let me hear from you in reference to the price of this and those to follow, and I will do what is right. Hoping to hear from you soon, WM. PERRIN NICOLSON."

"New York, October 22, 1880.—I would like to have you send me four subjects at once, and address them to J. R. Nickles, 697 Broadway, New York. Telegraph me when you are ready to send them and I will send you draft for the amount. Let me know at once how long I will have to wait and if you can supply me with ten or fifteen during November. I should have sent sooner, but I was called away on business. R. A. GUNN."

"Boston, Oct. ber 23, 1880.—Please to ship to H P. Vidot, Boston, Massachusetts, Adams express; to be called for, and telegraph shipment. Will you please to drop a line stating what you understand the contract to be, so that no mistake shall occur, and oblige. H W A BEACH."

"Cleveland, O., October 25, 1880.—We were very much disappointed last week in not hearing from you. I hope that we may not be this week. We can use from four to six subjects now, and will need as many more next month. Can you possibly supply the whole or even a part of that number soon? W. T. MILLER."

"Chicago, October 27, 1880.—I think in a couple of weeks I should like to have some material if you will write a little more fully and let me know when, and if could deliver at the college say four non-pasted and good subjects.

"K. H. CURTIS, M. D.,
"Demonstrator of Anatomy."

"Atlanta, Ga., October 29, 1880.—Your package came to hand late last evening and was opened this morning. Contents were in fair, but not first-class condition. Weather here is warm and rainy, and this goes against us Write me what your charges will be upon future orders I telegraphed you to day $37, as you requested. The charges upon $ 00 amounted to $3.70, and I deducted $3, paying the remaining charges myself. I trust all will be satisfactory. I will write you in a few days upon the subject of my future needs, and I hope you can supply me. We have had no difficulty in the express office, and all has worked well. Hoping to hear from you soon,

WM. PERRIN NICOLSON."

"Cleveland, O., November 5, 1880.—Received to-day merchandise as per order, and have telegraphed money order as directed for ($35) fifty-five dollars net. The reason for this is that the goods were not injected with any preservative whatever, and were on arrival in very bad condition. as they were three days on the road, and you say per letter were not in good condition when shipped. We pride ourselves on having good material, and anything else creates bad feeling and loses trade. I therefore gave the two in place of one to satisfy the men and divide the loss between us; that is, you receive $15 less than contract, and I have the express, making my loss $24 85, and injection in addition $5. This I hope you will concede to be entirely fair, and the best I could do for you under the circumstances. If you will send fair material as per agreement, I will be much better satisfied to pay $30 than to pay $20 for these, and will pay express and preserving charges. Please answer when you